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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 15TH MAY.

ON THE principle of giving fair play to both sides of a question we give insertion to the following letter:

I observe that the agitation set on foot in your issues of the 10th and 24th ultimo in favor of the District Judge's Sheristadars in second class districts has evoked a good deal of discussion of the so-called grievances of this, that or other Amla of the District Judge's or other Civil Courts. I propose to point out the futility of the arguments advanced in behalf of those latter officers, I hope that in the interests of justice such groundless complaints will not be allowed to complicate matters and thus to delay the long-expected improvement of the salaries of Sheristadars of District Judge's Courts.

To begin with, the advocates of the Translators, Head Clerks and Accountants of District Judge's Courts and of the Sheristadars of Munsiff's Courts have betrayed such a lamentable ignorance of the real state of things that they have rendered themselves open to the suspicion of having been guilty of *suppressio veri*.

I shall first take up the case of the Translators and Head-Clerks of the Judge's Court.

The main ground upon which increase of pay is claimed for them is that they were not allowed to participate in the general increase of pay granted to all ministerial officers in 1868 and that they have ever since been "pining away with their wretched pittance." This latter statement I maintain is not a correct representation of facts.

In 1879 Sir Ashley Eden appointed a Committee consisting of High Court Judges, Members of Board and Accountant General &c., for revising the salaries of the Judicial establishments in Bengal. This Committee considered the cases of the Translators and Head Clerks, increased their pay at least in some cases, and made it progressive like that of other ministerial officers. Whether the scale of pay fixed by the Committee is sufficient or not is another thing, but it is not correct to say that their claims were never discussed or decided upon since 1868.

The Accountants come next. The Committee of 1879 increased their pay and gave them an Assistant. So they cannot reasonably have any ground of complaint.

It is true the Committee of 1879 did not make any alteration in the pay of Munsiff's Sheristadars, but that was evidently because they thought the pay fixed by the Committee of 1868 to be sufficient and that no case for any increase had been made out.

It is only with regard to District Judge's Sheristadars that although the Committee of 1879 thought that their pay should be improved, still they could not recommend any increase of pay for want of funds; so they contented themselves with only commending their case to the favorable consideration of Government, as will appear from para 26 of their report to Government which I reproduce below *verbatim* for facility of reference.

"The Committee have proposed no alteration in the pay of Judge's Sheristadars, as they cannot at present suggest any means of meeting the cost of increasing it. Since the present scale was fixed, the work devolving upon those officers has greatly increased in amount and in importance. District Judges cannot give their personal attention to all the varied details of the business coming before them, and much responsibility in consequence falls upon their Sheristadars, and the Committee desire to commend the case of these officers to the favorable consideration of the Government, with a view to their pay and position being improved as soon as financial exigencies permit."

It will thus be seen that the Committee of 1879 did adjudicate upon the cases of all the Amla and allowed them such pay as they considered sufficient, and the decision was confirmed in the first place by the Local Government and finally by the Government of India, while in regard to the District Judge's Sheristadars they were restrained from giving what increase of pay they considered to be necessary for want of means, consequently the case of these Sheristadars alone is awaiting the decision of Government.

Sir Ashley Eden on the eve of his departure, unasked, granted them some indirect increase of pay reducing by one-half the period of approved service required of them to enable them to earn their maximum pay. But this was only partial justice for which no doubt the Judge's Sheristadars are thankful to him.

As however, the financial difficulty which stood in the way of the Committee has now happily passed away, I hope the Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, who was himself a District Judge, and as such had ample opportunity of being personally acquainted with the working of a Judge's office will do them full measure of justice, and do away with the distinction in matters of pay of District Judge's Sharistadar between First and second class districts for the reasons stated in my letter which appeared in your paper of the 10th ultimo and place them on the same footing as their brethren in the North Western Provinces where living is cheaper than in Bengal.

In former days the Judge's Sheristadars on account of their ignorance of English could not perform all the important duties which belonged to them as the Head-Assistant of the office, so some of them had to be done by Head-Clerks and others.

Now that the Sheristadars are without exception educated men, the tendency of the High Court's rules and circulars has been for the last few years to throw all the important and responsible work, English or Vernacular, upon their shoulders.

They are now responsible for Court-Fee Stamps and for the safe custody of the records of all the Civil Courts in Districts, which have been committed to the Judge's Record-Room.

They are responsible for the correct preparation and due submission of periodical returns to the High Court.

They are entrusted with the general control and supervision of the accounts.

They are responsible for the correctness of the orders for payment of the money issued.

They are to see that the intestate properties are correctly entered in Register by the Nazir.

In short they are responsible for the working of the whole office.

They are to act ex-officio Commissioners for swearing affidavits.

Thus overworked and over-burdened with responsibility the Sheristadars get only Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 140 in 2nd class districts. Now I leave it to you and your readers to judge if this is sufficient remuneration for them.

VOX POPULI.

MAJOR JOHN HERSCHEL, son of the late Sir John Herschel and grandson of Sir William, who discovered the planet Uranus, is in this country, to make pendulum observations for the purpose of connecting the pendulum work of the Indian Trigonometrical Survey with that of the Coast Survey. He has brought with him pendulums which have been swung in India and at several points in England occupied by previous observers, so that his work will do a great deal to connect together the various results obtained by different observers in different parts of the world.

TUESDAY, 16TH MAY.

THE INNUMERABLE jewel robberies in England, it is said have led to the invention of a "patent safety case," by means of which, when the box is properly set which is done by putting a pin in its place inside the case, it cannot be taken up by any one without continuously ringing a powerful alarm bell inside. If the bell once starts ringing it cannot be stopped except by the owner, who may thus make the case perfectly safe when left in the dressing room. How does the bell identify the owner?

A NEW explosive, more diabolical than dynamite, has been discovered, and has been patented by Noble's Explosives Company of Glasgow. The force of this new explosive may be estimated, when it is added that a piece of gelatine (the name which has been given to it), the size of an ordinary gelatin lozenge, possesses fifty per cent. more force and power on explosion than a piece of dynamite of the same size does. Gelatin is ignited similarly to dynamite, and is destined in all probability to supersede the latter material for torpedo purposes. It is not in the least injured by contact with water, while the explosive properties of dynamite are said to deteriorate if the substance is too long saturated in fresh or salt water.

THE INDIAN AGRICULTURIST gives some interesting statistics regarding "drink" in the United Kingdom. The following figures give the money value of the consumption of spirituous liquors in Great Britain and Ireland:

	1880.	1881.	1881 p. head.		
	£	£	£	s.	d.
Beer	67,821,673	72,809,142	2	1	7¼
British spirits ...	28,457,486	28,730,719	0	16	5
Foreign ,, ...	10,173,014	9,954,318	0	5	8½
Do. wines ...	14,267,102	14,080,281	0	8	0½
British ,, ...	1,500,000	1,500,000	1	0	10½
	122,279,275	127,074,465	4	12	7¼

The population of the United Kingdom in 1881 was, in round numbers, 35 millions, and as about 60 per cent. are under 18, we may assume that the individuals who consume all this liquor do not exceed fourteen millions. The consumption per head is therefore £9-1-3½. From this drinking population we ought, however, to deduct the steadily increasing number of total abstainers, which would raise the average to about £10 per head of those, who do consume liquor.

THE SAME CONTEMPORARY makes the following remarks on the same subject:

Let us compare the consumption of liquors with that of other beverages. We shall take the figures per head:—

	£	s.	d.
Liquor	3	12	7¼
Tea 4·7 lb, say	0	9	5
Coffee ·96 ,, ,, ...	0	1	0
Cocoa ·33 ,, ,, ...	0	0	6

The Liquor bill looms large in this comparative table. We have hitherto confined ourselves to the selling value of the liquor consumed; let us for a moment look at the quantity consumed:—

	Gallons.	Gallons per heads.
Beer ...	970,788,564	27·736
British spirits ...	28,730,719	·821
Foreign ,, ...	8,295,265	·237
Do. wines ...	15,644,757	·447
British ,, ...	15,000,000	·429
Total	1,038,459,305	29·67

That is to say, 29¾ gallons for every man, woman and child in the kingdom. Taking the adults at 14 millions, the consumption would amount to 74·175 gallons per head. This is only the liquor which paid duty; who shall tell us the quantity of home-brewed which got into consumption, and which, in the language of the novelist, is strong enough to "blow your head off." Taking these statistics into consideration, we have little difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that there is a far too much liquor consumed in the United Kingdom.

What are the Temperance Societies about?

CONSIDERABLE attention is at present being directed to Indian hemp (*Cannabis indica*) as a curative agent. From a medical contemporary we learn that it has been used successfully in a case of unmistakable hydrophobia. The case was treated by the tincture of *Cannabis indica*. "Fifteen drops of the tincture allayed the convulsions, brought on sleep, and to the doctor's astonishment, the patient, on awakening, asked for food, and eventually recovered." A Polish chemist has extracted *nicotine* from it, and has stated his belief that its sedative qualities are due to the presence of that liquid alkaloid. Doubts are, however, thrown on this alleged discovery, and it is thought by other chemists, who have one and all failed to extract nicotine from the weed, that the Polish discoverer must have operated on one of the many mixtures of tobacco and *bhang* sold in the East for smoking. Other chemists however deny this, as they have failed to extract *nicotine* from the weed.

WEDNESDAY 17TH MAY.

THE NEW Agricultural Bill of the United States contains the following provisions:

For the purpose of collecting and disseminating all important and useful information concerning agriculture, and also concerning such scientific matters and industrial pursuits as relate to the interests of agriculture, the Secretary shall organise the following bureaus,—namely (1.) The Bureau of Agricultural Products, which shall include divisions of botany, entomology, and chemistry, the chief of which bureau shall be practical agriculturist, who shall investigate the modes of farming in the several States and Territories, and shall report such practical information as shall tend to increase the profits of the farmer respecting the various methods, the crops most profitable in the several sections, the preferable varieties of seeds, vines, plants, and fruits, fertilisers, implements, building and similar matter. (2.) The Bureau of Animal Industry to be in charge of a competent veterinary surgeon, who shall investigate and report upon the number, value, and condition of the domestic animals of the United States, their protection, growth, and use, the causes, prevention, and cure of contagious, communicable, or other diseases, and the kinds, races, or breeds, best adapted to the several sections for profitable raising. (3.) The Bureau of Lands, the chief of which shall investigate and report upon the resources or capabilities of the public or other lands for farming, stock-raising, timber manufacturing, mining, or other industrial uses, and all powers and duties vested in the commission now known as the Geological Survey, together with all clerks, *employes*, and agents, and all instruments, records, books, papers, &c., are hereby transferred to the Department of Agriculture, and the Secretary may, through said bureau, institute such investigations and collect such information, facts, and statistics relative to the mines and mining of the United States as may be deemed of value and importance. (4.) The Bureau of Statistics, the chief of which shall collect and report the agricultural statistics of the United States, and in addition, all important information or statistics, relating to industrial, educational, and agricultural colleges; to labour on wages in this and other countries; to markets and prices; to mode and cost of transporting agricultural products and livestock to their final market; to the demand, supply, and prices in foreign markets; to the location, number, and products of manufacturing establishments of whatever sort, their source of raw material, methods, markets, and prices, and to such commercial and other conditions as may affect the market value of farm products or the interests of the industrial classes of the United States. And the Secretary is hereby authorised to establish such division in this bureau, and to make such monthly or other reports as he shall deem most effective for the prompt dissemination of such reliable information respecting crops and domestic and foreign markets as will be of service to the farmers and other industrialists of the United States.

Here is a model for India.

A GOOD DEAL is being written and said just now as to the product of gold in the world. The writers differ materially in their calculations; but altogether the statistics are very interesting. Here is one that deals with the whole world:—The amount of gold in existence at the commencement of the Christian era is estimated to have been $427,000,000; at the period of the discovery of America it had diminished to $57,000,000; after that event it gradually increased, and in 1600 it attained to $105,000; in 1700 it reached $351,000,000; in 1800 it amounted to $1,125,000,000; in 1853 it attained to £3,000,000,000; and at the present time the amount of gold in existence is estimated to be £7,895,000,000. The amount of the precious metals in existence is estimated at $13,276,000,000. From the earliest times to the commencement of Christian era the amount of gold obtained from the surface and mines of the earth is estimated to have been $1,400,000,000; from the date of the latter event to the discovery of America £3,900,000,000 were obtained; from the date of the latter event to the close of 1842 an addition of $2,700,000 was obtained; the extensive working of the Russian mines since 1843 added to the close of 1852, £900,000,000 more; the triple discovery of the California mines in 1848, the Australia in 1851, and the New Zealand in 1861, has added to the close of 1881, $5,404,374,000; making a grand total of $14,304,000. The total amount of the precious metals obtained from the earliest to the present day is estimated to be $25,673,374,000.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL of Jails of an Indian Province thus compliments the officials under him:

"A few men are too dull to take advantage of their position for extorting money, and embezlement directly or indirectly; these are the creatures of their subordinate officials, and live always in their power, but the majority of the superior officials of our jails are quite masters of the situation, and use their power freely to secure money illegally. I have nothing to say in their favour except that they are no worse than the same classes in European and American jails."

We commend the frankness of the Inspector General

THE LOCAL PAPER tells us that Mr. Eugene Courjon, who is at present staying at Darjeeling, proposes to add to the attractions of that station by establishing a zoological collection in the People's Park. Should sufficient local support be given, Mr. Courjon would make over his own valuable collection as a nucleus for the gardens.

WE ARE EXCEEDINGLY glad to learn that Mr. Bhandarkar has been made permanent in his appointment of Professor of Sanskrit, Deccan College.

THE LATEST PERSIAN NEWS received by the *Pioneer* from a good authority, is that a Russian detachment has been sent to the Tejend River, and have occupied an entrenched position there, though whether the party is merely engaged in survey work, or has more sinister designs, does not appear.

THURSDAY, 18TH MAY.

A CONTEMPORARY says that our Queen had lately an opportunity of patronising Indian Tea during her visit to Mentone, and was able to try it at its best. The tea referred to is a blend of the finest grades produced in the Darjeeling and Cachar Districts, and has for some time been specially prepared by Mr. C. A. Goodricke of Cannon Street, for use of English residents at Mentone, Nice and the neighbourhood, amongst his patrons being the owner of the villa which was placed at Her Majesty's disposal.

THE BURDWAN SANJIBANI gives an account of the election of a municipal commissioner for a single ward of the Burdwan Municipality. There were two candidates, who secured respectively 750 and 400 votes. Several zenana ladies appeared in carriages to give their votes. So Burdwan is in advance of Calcutta. Here in the capital of the empire the female population has not been enfranchised.

WE ARE glad to learn from the *Indian Daily News* that the Gaekwar of Baroda regularly attends to the business of the State. He devotes one day to the Judicial Department, one day to the Revenue Department, one day to the Public Works; two days to work with the Dewan, and two days to listen to petitions from the ryots. He is also said to be learning Sanskrit. He occasionally goes out after *shikar*, and daily rides through the town. He is at present engaged in considering a scheme to supply Baroda with good and wholesome water. Naturally, as the result of such a life, he is said to be growing very popular.

WITH REFERENCE to the candidature of Mr. Rowlandson, the Yorkshire tenant-farmer candidate for Parliamentary honors, it is stated that his expenses were £5,500, while the subscriptions exceeded £8000. How was the money spent? Well has it been said that the way to Parliament is paved with gold.

WE TAKE the following amusing paragraph from the *Daily Telegraph*:

"At an amusing evening party in Kolkheim, a few weeks ago, the conversation happened to turn upon kissing, and the question arose how many salutations of this class could be exchanged between two ardent lovers with a certain space of time. As usual, opinions differed and the discussion waxed warm. Presently, a fiery youth offered to bet anybody present the German equivalent of a ten-pound note that he and his betrothed would kiss one another ten thousand times within ten hours, provided they were permitted to partake of some slight refreshment at intervals of half-an-hour during the performance. His wager having been accepted and the money posted, the affianced couple addressed themselves to the achievement of their congenial task. At the expiration of the first hour their account stood credited with two thousand kisses. During the second they added another thousand, and during third seven hundred and fifty to that number. Then pitiful to state they both broke down. The youth's lips were stricken with cram, and the maiden fainted away. Later on in the evening she was compelled to take to her bed with a sharp attack of neuralgia. And even more distressing result ensued from this surfeit of tender endearment, for it led to the breaking-off, by mutual consent, of a hopeful matrimonial engagement.

This was a case of kissing with a vengeance.

"STRANGE THINGS WILL HAPPEN—murder will out"—writes a resident of Calcutta *not* in the confidence of the Foreign Office. "An Assistant Political officer of Rajpootana, of only *three* years service, recently died intestate; personalty sworn at ten lakhs. How is this? Please inquire at the Administrator-General's Office."

FRIDAY, 19TH MAY.

WE ARE INFORMED that the Government has decided that the proposed Turkessur Railway will commence at Baiddyabatty and not Howrah. So the good people of Jonye have been disappointed.

THE BANQUET in honor of the marriage of His Royal Highness the Duke of Albany was on a scale of extraordinary splendour. The whole of the royal gold plate, it is said, valued at two millions sterling was placed before the guests.

THE SIAMESE GOVERNMENT, it is reported, is going to appoint two envoys one to the courts of Europe and one to America with a view to obtain the consent of the Treaty Powers to an increase of the spirit duties.

THE TRANSIT of Venus, which occurs on the 6th of December next, will be the last in this century. It has been calculated that another will not occur till the year 2,004 A. D.

THE DEBTS of the bankrupt firm of Armitage Brothers of Colombo amount to Rs. 34,10,477 and the assets almost nil. There is not much chance the smallest dividend being declared. How did they manage to command so much credit?

THE TOTAL consumption of coffee in the world is estimated at 250,000 tons, of which Europe consumes 370,000 tons, and America 180,000 tons.

WE FULLY subscribe to the opinion of the *Englishman* on the merits of Justice Sewell White, who leaves this country to-day, perhaps never to return. All that our contemporary says of the learned Judge is no more than what is his due, perhaps he does not say enough. In him the Calcutta High Court loses one of the most independent, painstaking and conscientious Judges that have ever adorned the bench of that Court.

WE HAVE received the following from the Press Commissioner's Office:—

With a view to encourage the local manufactures of this country, the Government of Bengal have recently ordered the introduction of country made soap, manufactured by Messrs. Barr & Co. of Garden Reach, into the different medical institutions and lunatic asylum at the Presidency, in lieu of the soap at present in use in the institutions. Specimens of several kinds of soap, prepared by Messrs. Barr & Co. had been tried and found to be generally good, and not unsuited to the requirements of the institutions. The cost also, at Messrs. Barr & Cos., rates, has been found to compare favourably with that of the imported soap.

THE FOLLOWING facts relating to the production of coal in India will be read with interest. The sources of productions are (1) the Raneegunge coal fields which extend for about 100 miles to the west of Burdwan, (2) Warara and Mohpani in the Central Provinces, (3) in Punjab, (4) Betal in the Central Provinces and the eastern districts of Hyderabad. The total output of Indian coal in 1880 was 1,016,040 tons of which the far greater amount was raised in the Raneegunge coal fields. The total quantity of English coal imported into India during 1880-81 was 683,768 tons, including coke and patent fuel valued at Rs. 1,23,552.

SATURDAY, 20TH MAY.

WE ACKNOWLEDGED last week the receipt of the Annual Report of the Jeypore Maharaja's College and its subordinate institutions for the 1880-81. We think it necessary to say a few words with reference to this college. Unlike the colleges and schools in British India the educational institutions in Jeypore are wholly maintained by the State, no tuition fee is charged. The total cost of the maintenance of the college was above Rs. 23,500 last year, which was borne by the State. The pupils are even supplied with books and stationary by the State The College has three departments, English, Persian, and Hindi and the aggregate number of pupils was 888. It sent 7 candidates to the Entrance Examination of the University of Calcutta in 1880, all of whom passed, 2 in the first and five in the second Division, and the number sent to the F. A. Examination was four, of whom 3 were passed. The College and its subordinate institutions are under the control of Babu Denonath Mookerjea, the Principal, to whom great credit is due for the results attained.

WE LEARN that 200,000 Stock Notes of the 12½ rupee denomination were despatched from England more than a week ago. The Bank of England is printing the Notes at this rate per week. The total number to be printed for the first issue is to be one million four hundred thousand, the larger population of which will, of course, consist of Note of the lower denominations.

THE ENGLISHMAN is informed of the following changes in the Financial Department of the Government of India. Major Baring probably returns to work on Monday the 22nd instant, Mr. T. C. Hope will then resume for a short while the duties of the Financial Secretariat, Mr. Barbour being placed on special work connected with the Financial Department. Mr. Hope, however, reverts to the Bombay Council on the 1st August, and, before joining, will probably take leave for a month. The post of Financial Secretary will thus shortly be vacant. Our contemporary adds that there are many candidates for the appointment, but Mr. Barbour appears to have as good a chance as any.

WATER is so scarce at Bangalore, we read, that the poorer class of natives are paying as much as one anna for a pot!

THE MADRAS Correspondent of the *Pioneer* gives the following account of a bride selection:

An interesting ceremony took place the other day at one of the female orphan asylums here. A young East Indian employed on the railway in the Moffussil, called at the asylum and informed the lady in charge that he was an eligible bachelor in search of wife. Could he be accommodated? Certainly. Five of the most mature, and well-behaved, young ladies were promptly paraded before the intending Benedict, who took a chair and leisurely criticised the would-be matrons from his coign of vantage. Mentally he appraised their respective worths, balanced their contending looks, dress, and demeanour, made a note of their various weights, calculated which had got the largest appetite, cross-examined as to the house-wifery of each, and stopping short of searching for splints, spavin, and curb, finally selected—so I was told on the highest authority—the very gem of the collection. Picture the terrible disappointment of the rejected four. The courting was short, though sweet; and the bridegroom a young man particularly proud of his shirts, was overjoyed to find great hemming capabilities in his bride elect. They are married and may they be happy. How many more matches would come off in "society," if young men could feel or simulate the practical calmness of the East Indian, or young ladies consent to be "paraded" like the orphans of the asylum.

CALCUTTA WAS visited by a highly destructive fire on Thursday evening last. All the timber yards, woodwork shops and wholesale grain dealer's shops at Nimtolla Ghat were wholly consumed, and not a vestige now remains of the piles of timber, planks and stores of grains and seeds which formed the stock in trade of the Mahajuns there. The fire broke out in a two-storyed mud-walled tiled hut in Durmahatta Street at about 9 P.M. and in two hours the whole range of shops on both sides of the street were in flames. From almost the base of the late Shibnarain Ghose's dwelling house to the confines of Manik Bose's Street no trace remains of the sheds, godowns, and huts which at 6 in the evening of last Thursday were the haunts of tradesmen and business men. The venerable shrine of the goddess *Annundmoye* and the *Nim* tree of more than hundred years old which gives name to the Ghat and Street were in flames, and next morning the bare charred image and desolate temple stood olitary in the midst of surrounding ruin. The loss is estimated at from 14 to 20 lakhs of rupees. Our respected neighbour Babu Tarucknath Poramanic, who had a timber yard there, has suffered a heavy loss. Fortunately no lives were lost, nor any cattle destroyed; but the dealers, large and small, have not been able to save any part of their property. It is a pity that in such emergencies the fire-engines of the town could do little. They came an hour after the conflagration commenced and when they arrived the fire had arrived at a stage when such engines were powerless. There was no water in the pipes at the time when the fire broke out and it was not until

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hour after the arrival of the engines that water was available. The Police did their best to draw water from the river by means of hose several hundred feet long, but at a late hour when there was nothing to save.

WE HAVE received from the Bengal Office a copy of Notice to Shipowners and agents regarding the use of incorrect charts. The Board of Trade directs the special attention of Shipowners and the servants and agents to the necessity of seeing that the charts taken or sent on board their ships are corrected down to the time of sailing. Neglect to supply a ship with proper charts will in future be brought prominently before the Court of Inquiry in the event of a wreck occurring from that cause.

THE ATHENÆUM, for March 11, contains some very interesting extracts from a ballad called "Prince Butler's Tale" printed and sold by Balwin, Warwick Lane, London, 1699 in which the writer bewails the evils brought on English trade by the importation of Indian stuffs. The tone, style and argument of the ballad is closely similar to the *Sankirtans* lately published in Bombay, and the curious reader will perceive with interest how similar causes produce such similar ideas in people so dissimilar as those of England in 1699 and of India in 1881. We regret we have no space to copy the extracts, but the following summing up by Sir George Birdwood affords a notable commentary on the cant of the Free Traders who perceive a world of difference between the Indian duty on cotton goods and the English duty on Indian tea and silver ware. "IT IS PLAIN," says Sir George, "THAT ENGLISH PEOPLE CAN BE AS DEAF TO THE CHARMS OF THE FIRST PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL ECONOMY AS OTHERS WHEN THEIR OWN POCKETS SEEM TO BE ADVERSELY AFFECTED BY THE FREE OPERATION THEREOF."

THERE WERE 251 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 13th May, of which 73 were from cholera, 1 from small-pox, 66 from fevers, 17 from bowel-complaints, 7 from accidents and suicide, 10 from pthisis and asthma, 16 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Nine children were still-born, 36 died at the age of 15 days and under and above 15 days and under one year, 38 persons died at the age of 60 and upwards. Among non-Asiatic Christians the deaths were 10. The average of daily mortality was 35·8.

WE TAKE from the Journal of the National Indian Association the following items of Indian intelligence :

Mr. M. L. Dey and Mr. H. D. Mc Culloch have passed the second M. B. Examination of the University of Glasgow.

Mr. H. B. Doctor has passed the Examination for the Double Qualification of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow and the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and has also passed for the Licentiate of Midwifery, Edinburgh.

Mr. A. L. Sandel has obtained a Certificate of Honor in Surgery and Midwifery, including diseases of women, in the University of Glasgow (Medical Department).

Mr. Phanibhusan Mukerji (of Dacca) stood third at the Annual Examination in Zoology and Comparative Anatomy in University College, London, and will receive a First Class Certificate in these subjects from Professor Ray Lankester.

Mr. G. C. Bezbaroa (of Assam) passed, on March 31st, an Examination in Latin held by the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.

Arrivals.—Mr. Ardashir Kavasji Settna, from Bombay, for the Bar. Mr. Hormusji Sorabji Daruwalla, to compete for the Indian Medical Service.

Departures.—Mr Devendra Nath Das, B. A. Cambridge; Mr. Peari Mohan Gupta, M. B., both for Calcutta. Mr. Dolatrao Desai, LL.B. and Barrister-at-Law, for Bombay.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London 15th May.—The united English and French Squadrons are now on their way to Alexandria. Lord Granville, replying to a question in the House of Lords this evening, said that a complete understanding exists between England and France in respect to Egypt, and as to the course of action which will be adopted in certain contingencies. His Lordship, however, expressed hopes that peace and prosperity would be restored without resort to force.

16th.—The *Times* publishes a telegram from Constantinople stating that in case the moral force fails in Egypt, a body of Turkish Gendarmes will be landed and seize Arabi Pasha.

17th.—In the House of Commons last night, the Tories reaffirmed that Mr. Parnell, before leaving Kilmainham jail, promised to co-operate with the Government. Mr. Parnell and his colleagues denounced that charge as infamous and degrading, and Mr Gladstone hotly challenged the Tories to bring proof of their assertions. The death of General Kaufmann is announced from St. Petersburg.

18th.—Mr. TREVELYAN has been re-elected member for Hawick, unopposed. It is understood that the Foreign Consuls in Egypt have been instructed to demand the disbandment of the Egyptian Army, and the banishment of the rebellious officers. It is reported that the Turkish Ironclad Squadron has been ordered to Egypt. The New York police are searching all the passenger line steamers arriving in that port from Europe, with the object of discovering the Dublin assassins. Sir Andrew Clarke has been appointed Inspector General of Fortifications and Works, and has been raised to the rank of General.

19th.—The Irish Judges have sent a protest to Government, against the suspension of trial by Jury as proposed in Mr. Glandstone's Bill for the repression of crime in Ireland.

19th.—Mr. Holden, the Liberal candidate, has been elected a member for the North-West Riding of Yorkshire, in the room of Lord F. Cavendish the deceased member, defeating the Honorable Gathorne Hardy, the Conservative candidate. The following is the result of the polling :—Mr. Holden 9,900 votes, the Honorable Gathorne Hardy 7,900.

20th.—The House of Commons last night read for the second time the bill for the repression of crime in Ireland by 383 against 45 votes. Mr. Gladstone said that the bill had been planned a long time and was not the result of resentment at what had recently occurred in Ireland. The Lord Mayor of London (Mr. J. W. Ellis) has been made a Baronet. H. M.'s gun vessel *Bittern* arrived at Alexandria yesterday, the remainder of the squadron will arrive to-day. Reassurances have been sent by England and France to the Porte in reply to its note demanding the recall of the squadrons.

WELL DOES the *Indian Spectator* on the Affghan War expenditure remark :

Twenty five millions! Why, so colossal a sum might have liquidated the entire debt of our Deccan peasantry ten times over with compound interest. It might have built us a mighty system of additional railways 2,500 miles in length and given the Director General of Railways a splendid opportunity to boast of such an achievement. It might have sufficed to irrigate and fertilise the 3 00,000 square miles of uncultivable lands lying all over the country and made the famines of the future almost impossible !

But your imperialist cares more for the honors of the War than for the trophies of peace.

AT THE first annual meeting of the Oriental Telephone Company the Chairman said that they had been in operation only twelve months, and of that eight months had been occupied in India in making arrangements with the Government. The Home Government were strongly in favour of encouraging private enterprise in Calcutta, and the result had been that all difficulties in India had been finally overcome. Looking at the progress made in a very short time, he considered they were very far ahead of any existing company in England. He hoped they would shortly be enabled to adopt the principle acted upon in this country, of forming small companies which would pay them a certain sum for the use of the privileges which this company possessed.

THE REGENT, SIR SALAR JUNG has left Hyderabad on a visit to the Viceroy at Simla. During his absence, Raja Narendher Persad, Chandoolal's grandson, will carry on the administration. Sir Salar is expected to remain at Simla one week. It is understood that during his visit several important questions relating to the Nizam's education on the termination of his Highness's minority will be discussed.

A CORRESPONDENT, likely to be well-informed, writes to the *Bombay Gazette*, with respect to judicial appointments in Bombay, that there is no intention on the part of either the Home Government, or that of Bombay, to ignore the claims of Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas; and that, notwithstanding anything that may be said to the contrary, it is practically decided that he shall have the next vacancy on the Appellate Side of the High Court. A man lives in hope.

WITH A VIEW to encourage local manufactures in this country, the Government of Bengal has recently ordered the introduction of country-made soap, manufactured by Messrs. Barr and Co., of Garden Reach, into the different medical institutions and lunatic asylums at the presidency, in lieu of the soap at present in use in them. The country-made soap it is said is cheaper.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals : —1. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal Vol. LI. Part I. No. II. 1882. 2. Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XV. Part 2, 1882. 3. Stationers' Trades Journal (London), No. 26, Vol. III, 1882. 4. Report of the Canning College, Lucknow, for 1881-82. 5. A Paper on the Resolution of Government on Higher Education from the Hindu Point of View, Madras. 6. Statements showing the Lengths open, average age, and the general results of Working of all Indian Railways for the 5 years from 1876 to 1880. (Parliamentary Paper.) 7. Time and Fare Table of the Calcutta Tramways compiled and published by D. M. Trail, Printer and Publisher. 8. Journal of the National Indian Association (London) for May, 1882.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, MAY 22, 1882.

EDUCATION AND THE MISSIONARIES.

THE *Times of India* in a recent issue gave an excellent article under the above head. Our contemporary rightly interprets the spirit of the great Education Despatch of 1854. He says, "The missionaries regard the despatch as the charter by which they claim the right to have their schools and colleges aided by the Government, but, in fact, there is nothing throughout this despatch to show that the idea of such assistance was really entertained by its framers. In fact, we think that it is highly improbable that the idea ever occurred to the real framer of the despatch, John Stuart Mill. The object of the grant-in-aid system introduced by the despatch was distinctly stated to be the encouragement of *local* efforts. The framers of the despatch tell us that they resolved to adopt in India the system of grants-in aid, because 'we confidently anticipated by thus drawing support from local resources in addition to contributions from the State, far more rapid progress of education than would follow a mere increase of expenditure by the Government, while it possesses the additional advantage of fostering a spirit of reliance upon local exertions and combinations for local purposes, which is of itself of no mean importance to the well-being of a nation.' But when Government support a missionary school they cannot by any stretch of language be supposed to foster a spirit of reliance upon local exertions." Quite so. The missionaries constitute a foreign element, their efforts cannot by any sketch of reasoning be called "local," and the grants-in-aid given to them are therefore not in accordance with the instructions of the despatch. Not only are these grants not sanctioned by the Despatch, but are opposed to those high principles of morality, which lie at the foundation of civilized and righteous Government. The primary object of the Christian Missionaries in this country is well known—it is to subvert the ancestral religions of the people, and the equity of helping the missionaries in the accomplishment of this object with the money contributed by those, who are the objects of their aggressive operations is at once apparent. The *Times of India* remarks : The despatch informs us that Government expected that their efforts would be aided not only by "educated and wealthy natives of India" but by "other benevolent persons." No doubt missionaries are benevolent persons, but they do not always start schools from the purely philanthropic motive of spreading knowledge.

If Government were to retire from higher education and the missionary schools were to use their new born strength for the purpose of conversion— the purpose for which they are supposed to exist—the cry raised against them by the natives would be very loud, and it would be a cry that no Government could afford to ignore. It was admitted in the despatch of 1854 that the Government would undertake the charge of secondary education until they could hand it over to some other agency. But what agency? That is the rub. The natives would strongly object to being thus handed over to the missionary agency; and by withholding or withdrawing their schools Government would not create those elements of society which are needed for establishment of private schools. But this is what the missionaries want. They evidently want the educational machinery in their own hands, and if they can get it, the field of conversion will be clear before them. They have already partially succeeded in the Punjab. The Delhi College has been abolished, and the missionaries have received a substantial subvention for Government for the maintenance of a Collegiate institution in the city of the Great Mogul. Sir Charles Aitchison admitted this fact in his reply to the address of the local Indian Association. The respectable people of Delhi were willing to subscribe for the resuscitation of the College, but they were told by Sir Charles that his predecessor having already given a grant to the missionaries he could not make another grant. So this is what it is coming to. The missionaries are naturally seeking to have the agency of high education within their own grip, and pro-missionary governors are playing themselves into their own hands. The *Times of India* pertinently remarks: "The educational system in this country, if it is to be preserved at all, should not be injudiciously tampered with. It should be supplemented rather than changed. But, if we may judge by recent manifestations, it is the object of the missionaries to supplant not to supplement. The object is a very natural one from the missionary point of view, and from the point of view of those who subscribe to send them out to India, but it is hardly one which will recommend itself to the natives." Our contemporary is quite right. We hope the Lahore Indian Association will not allow the question of the Delhi College to drop. They ought to go up to the Government of India, and we feel confident that Lord Ripon, who is always anxious to do even-handed justice will not assent to this cleverly designed policy,

obviously launched without his sanction, of surrendering the cause of high education to the missionaries.

The *Times of India* next touched upon the rates of tuition fees in Colleges. Our contemporary says: "It is a common fallacy to suppose that at our colleges almost gratuitous education is given to the rich. The men who flock to the colleges do not belong to the rich class, but to the struggling middle class, and the fees they pay are as high in proportion to the incomes of their fathers as the fees paid by Oxford and Cambridge students. The cost of college education is about Rs. 22 a month but the parents of our college students are very often Government officials, clerks employed in Native States or in private offices, and the average salary of these men would scarcely be more than Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 a month. A father in England would certainly think himself severely taxed if he had to devote half his yearly income to the education of one son. The amount of self-denial and privation a native student will endure in order to gain an English education is remarkable." As regards Bengal we endeavoured to elucidate this point in another place; we reproduce below what we said there:

The bulk of those who resort to our English schools and colleges belong to the middle and lower classes. On this point valuable statistics were collected by the late Mr. Sutcliffe when he was Principal of the Presidency College. His enquiries were confined to the Presidency College, but what is true of this, the principal College of Bengal, is still more true of mofussil colleges and schools. Mr. Sutcliffe prepared the following return of parents and guardians of the pupils of the Presidency College according to monthly income:—

Amount of monthly income.	1st year Class.	2nd year Class.	3rd year Class.	4th year Class.
Rs. 5,000 and upwards ...	...	1	1	...
„ 4,000 „ less than 5,000 ...	...	1	..	..
„ 3,000 „ „ „ 4,000 ...	3	2	...	..
„ 2,500 „ „ „ 3,000 ..	1	1	...	1
„ 2,000 „ „ „ 2,500 ...	...	...	...	1
„ 1,500 „ „ „ 2,000 ...	2	4	...	..
„ 1,000 „ „ „ 1,500 ..	6	7	1	4
„ 500 „ „ „ 1,000 ...	5	10	3	2
„ 200 „ „ „ 500 ..	6	16	8	3
„ 100 „ „ „ 200 ...	15	23	6	10
Below Rs. 100 ...	58	40	19	20
...				
TOTAL ...	96	105	38	41

Mr. Sutcliffe made the following remarks upon the above table: "It appears from the latter table that whilst less than 5 per cent. of our students belong to families with incomes of Rs. 100 a month and upwards, nearly 50 per cent. belong to families with incomes not exceeding Rs. 100 a month. These conclusions throw no discredit on these returns, for out of some 50 notoriously wealthy families resident in Calcutta and the suburbs, I find that only 4 or 5 are represented in our class-rooms; whilst the holders of junior and senior scholarships belong almost entirely to families with incomes of less than Rs. 200 a month. An analysis of the list of scholars made when these tables were drawn up, showed that 25 per cent. of the students were dependent upon their scholarships for defraying their college expenses."

Mr. Croft, in his report for 1878-79, furnishes the following table showing the social position of pupils in various classes of schools:—

Class of schools.	Upper class.	Middle class.	Lower class.
Higher English ...	3·3	67·1	29·6
Middle „	1·5	46·4	52·1
Middle Vernacular ...	1·2	34·5	64·3
Lower „	·2	21·1	78·7
Primary „	·3	13·5	86 2
Total of all schools ...	·5	19·9	79·6

I consider the tuition fee in the Presidency College which is Rs. 12 per mensem, or Rs. 144 or £14-8 per annum, too high, having regard to the means of the persons who generally send their boys to this College. According to Mr. Sutcliffe's statement, out of a total of 290 pupils attending the Presidency College, nearly half of them, or 140, came from parents or guardians with incomes below Rs. 100 per mensem, and on them a tuition fee of Rs.12 for one boy cannot but press very hard. The tuition fee is not of course the only charge; books, papers and other appliances also cost a large sum; some of the boys again have private tutors at home. If a parent has more than one boy in school, the educational expenses tell very seriously on his resources. Living has become very expensive all over Bengal, and most of those who generally send their boys to our schools and colleges find it difficult to make two ends meet. There are several items of growing expenditure which one cannot avoid, such as education, medication under the European system, municipal taxes, marriage expenses, and a higher standard education. Add to these items the fall in the value of the rupee. The result is that the middle classes who patronise the schools and colleges live from hand to mouth. The very fact that the Native Colleges in Calcutta do not charge more than one-fourth of the fee levied in the Presidency College shows how heavy is the fee rate of the latter.

We have little to add to the above. We hope the two points, which have been so well elucidated by our Bombay contemporary will receive due attention from the Education Commission.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

IF discriminating arrangement, pointed narrative, and fullness of details, constitute merits in an administration report, the last administration report of the Calcutta Municipality has those merits, and Mr. Harrison, the Chairman, who has drawn it up, certainly deserves much credit for the manner in which he has performed his work. The last annual report of the Calcutta Corporation is a very interesting document. It opens with a description of the last Census of Calcutta. The following are the results of the Census:

	Area in acres.	Population in 1876 (Suburbs 1872.)	Population in 1881.
Town proper ..	3,754	4,09,036	4,01,671
Esplanade ...	1,283	2,803	3,348
Total.	5,037	4,11,839	4,05,019
Add population afloat		17,696	28,200
Suburbs.	14,413	2.57,149	2,51,439
Grand Total..	19,450	6,86,684	6,34,658

Taking the population of the town proper it is thus divided:

	1876.	1881.
Males ...	2,64,863	2,60,780
Females ..	1,46,976	1,44,239
Total ...	4,11,839	4,05,019

The ratio of sexes is given in the following table:

	Percentage of males.	Percentage of females.	Percentage of males & females of the stated ages to total population.	Similar percentage in London.
From 0 to 4 inclusive ...	50·8	49 2	6·4	13·0
5 to 9 do ...	52·7	47·3	6·3	11·1
10 to 19 do ...	64 5	35·5	14·1	18·6
20 to 39 do ...	70·1	29·9	48·3	33·4
40 to 59 do ...	63·6	36·4	20·2	17·7
60 and upwards ...	48 6	51·4	4·7	6·2
Total ..	64·4	35·6	100·0	100·0

We give below a return of unmarried, married, and widowed persons:

Single.		Married.		Widowed.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
84,346	32,135	1,65,296	59,382	11,138	52,722

In one sense Calcutta may be said to be a city of old women, for if the reader will refer to the table of ratio of sexes, he will find that from 60 years and upwards the proportion of males was 48·6, and that of females 51·4, whereas the population of the latter compared with that of the former has been steadily less under fifty to five years. It is only when we come to 60 years and upwards we find that the proportion of females preponderates. Are we therefore wrong in saying that Calcutta may properly be called the city of old women?

According to the Census returns there are 17,984 *pucka* and 20,667 *kutcha* houses in Calcutta. The total population of the town proper being 4,01,671 divided into 77,513 families, it will be seen that each inhabited house contained on an average over 11 persons, and each family over five members, while the number of houses per acre was about ten. Of the total population, over 62 per cent were Hindoos, 32 per cent Mahomedans, 4 per cent Christians and the rest Buddhists, Jews, Brahmos, Parsees and others. Of the Hindoos 36 per cent of the males and 5 per cent of the females can read and write. Of the Mahomedans 16 per cent and 1 per cent, and of all other classes 77 per cent and 63 per cent. The return of the birth-places of this heterogenous population has a peculiar interest. We give it below:

Born in Calcutta ...	1,28,851	Brought over ...	3,32,689
24-Pergunnahs ..	18,098	Tirhoot	6,061
Hooghly *cum* Howrah	56.429	All other Bengal districts	30,412
Burdwan ...	23,403	Assam	1,622
Midnapore	19,543	Bombay	1,768
Orissa	17,715	Burmah	448
Gya	15,767	Central India ..	4,035
Patna	15,137	Madras	2,365
Nuddea	11,781	North-West Provinces	42,208
Dacca	10,096	Punjab	2,393
Shahabad	8,667	Asia outside India	1,843
Sarun	7,202	Outside Asia ...	7,076
Carried over ...	3,32,689	Not stated ...	594
		TOTAL ...	4,33,514

Thus, inclusive of the shipping only 7,076 or 1·6 per cent were born out of Asia, a proportion which is much lower than would have been supposed. Mr. Beverley stated in the Census Report that the population has become stationary. He has assigned several reasons, but we must confess that they do not appear to us to be convincing. Calcutta is to hundreds of thousands the source of livelihood; its sanitary improvements make it for many the resort for health; the opening out of old "bagans" as they were called to new populations shews the demand for habitation, and all these facts do not certainly tend to support the theory that the population of Calcutta is decreasing. Our own impression is that the census returns are not correct. The tendency of the population is said to move eastward and southward We read: "In connection with the decrease of the Municipal population, should be noticed its uniform tendency, in the northern part of the town, to determine eastwards. Just as population in London has deserted the city and migrated to the outskirts, so in Calcutta also it leaves the business portion of the city along the river bank, and is attracted towards the Circular Road. The Wards along the river bank north of Bow Bazar are in succession Nos. 3,5 and 7 which shew a decrease respectively of 21, 2·6 and 7·4 per cent. Along the eastern side the similar Wards are 1, 3, 4 and 9, which shew an increase of 3·9, 1·4, 2·3 and 4·8 per cent., in each case a decrease to the west is found in conjunction with an increase to the east. South of Bow Bazar the movements of the population have been more irregular. To the east, Wards 11 and 14 still shew an increase, but so also does the riverside Ward No.12 (Waterloo Street) which includes Government House, Dalhousie Square and the Bank of Bengal. Park Street No. 16 shews an increase, but Colinga and Bamunbustee Nos. 15 and 17 shew a decrease. The average density of population in Calcutta, omitting the Esplanade, is 107 souls to the acre, or about 70,000 to the square mile. It varies however from 208 per acre in Colootollah to 26 per acre in Park Street. In the Waterloo Street Ward in spite of an increase of 6·2 per cent, there are only 28 persons to the acre. The Census also shows that, with some exceptions, population tends to distribute itself more evenly over the Municipal area. Thus in 5 out of the 7 least crowded Wards population has declined, whereas, in five out of the 7 it has increased. As between the north and south of the town the tendency is towards the south. In the 9 Wards north of Bow Bazar covering an area of 2,252 acres, population has decreased from 2,82,362 to 2,73,743, being still 122 souls per acre, while in the 9 Wards south of Bow Bazar covering an area of 1,501 acres, the population has increased from 1,26,674 to 1,27,928, being 85 per acre. These areas are, of course, exclusive of the Esplanade.

The Report before us teems with evidence of the hard work done by the Municipal Commissioners with the greatest alacrity. The organization of the Calcutta Corporation is that every question should be first sifted by a Committee before being laid before a general meeting. The most important Committee as the Chairman says is the Town Council. All financial questions are considered by this Committee, as well as all ordinary questions which do not fall within the special purview of any standing Committee. The Town Council, moreover, considers the reports and proceedings of all Sub-Committees appointed by itself, and also of the

minor standing Committees. There are then the following standing Sub-Committees:

(1) Bustee Committee, (2) License Committee, (3) Tramway Committee, (4) Budget Committee (5) Water Supply Extension Committee, (6) Assessment Committee and (7) Entally Workshop and Kotrung Brickfield Committee, (8) Tank Committee, 9 Market Committee and 10 Cancelment of Arrear Bills Committee. (11) The Law Committee. Besides the above Committees. Special Committees are frequently apppointed to enquire into and report upon particular questions. Lastly, on questions affecting minor improvements in particular Wards, it is usual to consult the Ward Commissioners.

The Chairman gives the following account of the meetings held during the past year:

Meetings of the Commissioners may be of four kinds —(1) Ordinary, (2) Special, (3) Quarterly and (4) Special General. Quarterly Meetings are held, as their name implies, four times a year on dates fixed by law, the main business of the Meeting being the discussion of the Quarterly Report. All other kinds of business can be transacted at Special General Meetings, whereas there are certain restrictions on the powers of Special Meetings and still more on those of Ordinary Meetings. To counterbalance this restriction the number of the quorum that can transact business is much smaller: whereas one-fourth of the Commissioners must be present at a Special General Meeting one-eighth suffices for a Special Meeting and one-twelfth for an Ordinary Meeting. It is evident therefore that if a quorum can be relied on, an Ordinary Meeting possesses no advantage whatsoever over a Special Meeting, or a Special over a Special General Meeting. As a fact no difficulty as a rule is experienced in obtaining a quorum of one-fourth of the Commissioners. A reference to the table below will shew that out of 2,024 summons to General Meetings, 1,039 attendances were put in, so that on an average over 50 per cent. of the Commissioners attended these Meetings. These figures amply explain the reason why Ordinary Meetings have fallen into almost total disuse, while Special Meetings are comparatively rare. As long as a quorum can be relied on for a Special General Meeting, nothing is to be gained, while power may be lost, by summoning any inferior class of Meeting.

General Meetings.—The General Meetings actually held during the past year were as follows:—

Special General Meetings	12	Brought over ...	22
Quarterly Meetings ...	4	Ordinary Meetings ...	3
Special Meetings ..	6	Adjourned Special General Meetings ...	4
Carried over ...	22	Do Quaterly Meetings	1
		TOTAL ...	30

Town Council Meetings.—The Town Council meets as a rule every Saturday. Occasionally when work is heavy, an extra Meeting is held during the week. On other occasions when a holiday falls on a Saturday or when there is very little business to be transacted, no Meeting is held. During the year 1881 the Town Council met 50 times.

Other Committee Meetings.—The General Committees whose proceedings come before the Commissioners in Meeting direct, held the following number of Meetings;—

Bustee Committee ...	15	Brought over ...	26
Budget ,, ,, ..	7	Water-supply Extension Committee ...	8
Entally and Kotrung Committee	4	License Committee ..	3
Carried over ...	26	Assessment Appeal Committee	7
		Tramway and Telephone Committee ...	1
			—3
		TOTAL ...	57

The standing Committees reporting to the Town Council met as follows;—

Cancelment of bills ...	29	Brought over ...	36
Market Committee ...	7	Tank Committee ...	5
		Law Committee ..	2
Carried over ...	36	TOTAL ...	43

Besides the above, 15 miscellaneous Committees and Sub-Committees met on 34 occasions.

After giving a list of the attendance of the Commissioners the Chairman remarks:

It is impossible to read these figures without admitting the remarkable interest which the greater number of the Commissioners take in their work. The Committees met in some form or other 214 times during the year or more than four times a week. Large as was the number of attendances in 1880, that of 1881 altogether surpasses it in every item. The total number of invitations issued aggregated 4,759 as against 3,688 in 1880, and it might well have been supposed that the increase of work which the Commissioners were called upon to perform, would have led to some relative if not absolute decrease in zeal, responding to calls made upon them. Far from this being the case, however, the result has been quite the contrary; the attendances have risen from 1,688 to 2,470 or from about 46 to 52 per cent on the invitations issued. On an average, each elected Commissioner attended 38 Meetings and each nominated Commissioner 26 Meetings during the year. Unquestionably, the pressure of work has at times proved a severe tax upon the leisure of the Commissioners, but it has been borne with uniform good nature, and when it is remembered, that unlike Bombay, no fees are under any circumstances paid for Meetings in Calcutta, it must be conceded that the interest manifested in Municipal Administration is commendable in the extreme. The policy of the Chairman is to associate the Commissioners with himself in the consideration of every question of importance which comes before the Corporation. This undoubtedly results in many matters being disposed of somewhat differently from what he would have desired, but this is far more than counterbalanced by the insight which it affords the Commissioners into the details and difficulties of Municipal Administration, whereby they became participators in, instead of mere critics of the work done; while the practical power which they thereby wield creates a sense of responsibility for the exercise of that power, which proves a most valuable auxiliary to the executive officers of the Corporation.

So far as the success of the Calcutta Corporation can be measured by the industry and zeal of its members, the evidence afforded by the report before us is overwhelming. The Bombay Corporation has certainly been a success, but its Town Council is paid. This cannot be said of the Town Council of Calcutta.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

MAJOR EVELYN BARING'S Financial Statement for 1882-83 and Colonel W. S. Trevor's report upon Indian Railways for 1880-81 which has recently been published, contain a mass of interesting information concerning our railways. It appears that at the commencement of the year 1881-82 there were 9,619 miles of Railway open to traffic and 646 miles under construction. During the past year 318 miles of railway were opened to traffic and the commencement of 1,482 miles was sanctioned. We have, therefore, now 9,937 miles open to traffic, and 1,482 miles which are either under construction or whose construction will be commenced during the current financial year, making a total of 11,419 miles. Of the lines under construction it is expected that 491 miles will be opened during 1882-83. In the course of the past year the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Company undertook to make a line from Moradabad to Saharunpore with a branch from Roorkee to Hurdwar, a total distance of 134 miles, at a cost of about £1,500,000. This extension and the Company's bridge over the Ganges at Benares will, it is expected, be finished in 1883-84. The projected line from Sonepur to Gorakhpur and Bahraich has been surveyed and the estimates prepared. The Government of India has asked the Secretary of State to enquire whether a Company, unaided by Government in any way except by a free grant of land, could be formed to undertake the construction of the line, the total length of which is 432 miles, and which is estimated to cost, on the metre gauge, £2,126,000. We doubt very much whether private capitalists will come forward to make this line without any further concession from Government except a free grant of land. The Government of India has also urged upon the Secretary of State the desirability of endeavouring to arrange for the construction through private agency of the line known by the name of the Southern Mahratta System by a Company. This system includes three separate lines, the aggregate length of which is 444 miles. The Southern Mahratta system is one of the most important lines in India, either from the point of view of protection against famine or in respect to the development of a tract of country whose progress is now retarded by want of means of communication. There is no hope that private enterprise will undertake the construction of this line without obtaining substantial aid from the State. The question of railway communication with Assam has recently occupied the attention of the Government; but the Finance Minister tells us that some long while must elapse before railway communication with Assam can be established. In the course of the past year a concession was made to a Company to construct a line in Upper Assam, 76 miles in length, from Dibrugarh to Sadiya, with a branch to Makum, where a very valuable coal-field is known to exist. The concessions to the Company were very liberal, and are not to be taken as a precedent in other cases. Various other projects for the construction of lines in different parts of the country, either by the State or through private agency, are under the consideration of Government.

We see that the total capital outlay on Railways in India up to the end of 1882-83 will be £138,937,000, *viz.*, £68,292,000 on Guaranteed, £31,852,000 on State lines and £38,793,000 on the East Indian Railway. It is estimated that the East Indian Railway will have yielded a net profit to Government of £4,133,000 from the time it was taken over by the State up to the end of the financial year. The net charge to the State on account of the Guaranteed lines for 1882-83 is estimated at £261,000 as compared with £115,000 in 1881-82. The net charge to the State on account of State lines for 1882-83 is estimated at £206,000. The Finance Minister thus sums up the financial position of Indian Railways: "If the subject be considered as a whole, it may be said that the total cost of the Railways to India from their commencement to the end of 1882-83, that is to say, the total sum by which the net receipts have fallen short of the interest paid on the capital outlay, is estimated at £25,569,000. The maximum net charge to the State in any one year amounted to £2,163,000. This figure was reached in 1872-73. In 1877-78 the Railways for the first time yielded a net profit of (£132,000). This was due to the large amount of traffic during the famine. In the following year (1878-79), when the country was suffering from the effect of the famine the net charge was heavy (£1,350,000). If we balance the abnormal receipts of the year 1877-78 against the abnormal losses in 1878-79, it may be said that since 1872-73, the net charge to the State has been steadily diminishing until during the current year it is estimated that a net profit of £723,000 will be realized. This result may possibly be exceptional, and it would be unsafe to rely on a continuance of the high receipts, which have recently been obtained. But according to the moderate Budget Estimate of 1882-83, the net gain to the State during the coming year will be £261,000." Then Major Evelyn Baring examines the financial position of each Railway separately, in 1881-82. The East Indian Railway and the Eastern Bengal Railway both earned upwards of 8 per cent.; while the Rombay, Baroda, and Central Railway, and the great Indian Peninsula Railway both earned a little less than 7 per cent. Next comes the Rajputana State Railway which earned 5·70 per cent. The lines whose net receipts yielded a return of more than 4 and less than 5 per cent. were the Rangoon and Irrawaddy State Railway, the Northern Bengal State Railway, the Tirhut State Railway and the Patna Gya State Railway. The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, the Cawnpore-Farakhabad Railway and the Muthura-Hathrass Light Railway all earned more than 3 per cent. The net receipts of the South Indian Railway, the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway yielded in return something more than 2 per cent. The only line which did not pay its working expenses during the year was the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway, better known as the Matla line. In respect to the Guaranteed lines, £38,062,000 of the capital which has been laid out up to the end of 1881-82 is paying more than 4 per cent, and £34,251,000 is paying less than 4 per cent. In respect to the State lines, £9,963,000 of the capital laid out up to the end of 1881-82 is paying more and £20,555,000 is paying less, than 4 per cent. Of the net receipts from Railways in 1880-81 the State Railways contributed one-ninth while the guaranteed and East Indian Railways eight-ninths.

Colonel Trevor in his report upon Indian Railways for 1880-81 makes some pertinent remarks upon the new policy of developing the extension of railways in India by enlisting private enterprise in their construction. Refer-

ring to the formation of the Central Bengal Railway Company under the auspices of the Messrs. Rothschilds, he expresses a hope "that in future negotations it may be found practicable to eliminate the question of any Government guarantee altogether, and to limit the State aid to grants of Government land or mining rights, or other similar liberal concessions." Colonel Trevor then goes on to say :—"But the subject of railway construction by private enterprise is, however, beset with difficulties. Capitalists in England have become so accustomed to consider a Government guarantee in Indian investments a *sine qua non*, that it is difficult to float undertakings without State aid given in that form." We have from the beginning held that the new public works policy cannot be pronounced a success until private capitalists come forward to undertake the construction of railways in India without any Government guarantee altogether. Another important subject which Colonel Trevor discusses is the question of the employment of Natives as engine drivers. He writes :

The employment of natives as engine-drivers is receiving attention ; and while there is still hesitation on the part of some Railway Managers to leave in their hands the driving of passenger trains, or even goods trains on the main lines, they are employed more than they were on branch lines and as shunters. On the East Indian Railway no less than 106 drivers and 117 shunters are natives ; and Mr. D. W Campbell, the Locomotive Superintendent, reports that they continue to give satisfaction. In order to extend the movement, and to qualify natives still more for the duties, 18 departmental schools have been established in connection with this Railway, and the average daily attendance at these schools is about 400. It appears that since April 1875 there has been a saving of 16 lakhs of rupees in wages alone through the introduction of native drivers and shunters. On the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, also owing to the interest taken in the matter by the late Locomotive Superintendent, Mr. Cook, there are 55 native drivers who are employed in connection with the goods traffic and in shunting, and large numbers are in training. With the view of keeping alive an interest on the subject, as well as of producing practical results, the Government of India has required an annual report to be furnished by the different Railway administrations of the progress made in training during each year.

The experiment of employing Natives as engine-drivers has proved completely successful and there is no reason why their employment in this capacity should not be extended. The large economy attained in the Locomotive Department of the East Indian Railway by the employment of Native drivers should induce the Managers of the Railways to substitute cheap indegenous labour for expensive foreign labour. We think the State Railways should, in this matter, set an example to the guaranteed lines. Colonel Trevor, however, does not tell us what progress has been made in this direction in the State Railways, over the administration of which he, as Director-General, presides.

THE WORKING OF THE NEW SALT ARRANGEMENTS IN RAJPUTANA.

THE recently published Report on the political administration of the Rajputana States for 1880-81, which we briefly reviewed in these columns the other day, contains some interesting information about the working of the new salt arrangements concluded by Sir John Strachey with the Chiefs of those States. The reader remembers that our late astute Finance Minister made the abolition of the Inland Customs Line the occasion for the imposition of a salt tax upon the people in the feudatory States of Rajputana and Central India—a blessing which they had never enjoyed before. The Native Chiefs who possessed salt-producing tracts in their territories were made to surrender them to the British Government, to prohibit the manufacture of salt in their territories, and to receive the taxed British commodity for the consumption of their subjects. It was in this way that Sir John Strachey was enabled to give effect to "the convictions of a life-time" in the matter of the abolition of the Inland Customs Line. The new arrangements, as might be expected, have greatly enhanced the price of salt in Rajputana and Central India. In the Meywar Political Agency Report for 1880-81 we read :—"Mention was made in last year's report of the dearness of salt. Complains of its scarcity also were rife, in consequence of which the Maharana decided upon sending his Minister to investigate the causes. Rai Punna Lal, the officer deputed, started, on a tour through the districts in the latter part of July 1880, under instructions to make a careful enquiry on the subject of the salt trade, and after consultation with the heads of pergunnahs, to submit proposals for alleviating the existing hardships. * * * The point to be managed was to facilitate the freer distribution of salt throughout the country, and thus lessen the high price at which it was selling. The Maharana gave his careful attention to the Minister's proposals, and decided upon the following measures : (1) The villages in each pergunnah to be formed into circles for the distribution of salt, a depot being established at some central place for the supply of the surrounding villages ; (2) In order to induce merchants to import large quantities of salt, it was notified that the Durbar would lend money at low interest, the rate being only 4 annas per cent. per mensem, or 3 per cent. per annum ; (3) The Hakims of districts were instructed to encourage the trade, and in order that their attention might not flag, they were to submit periodic returns of retail prices, &c. The result of these arrangements has been that, whereas, at the time of the Minister's deputation, the average price of salt was found to be five Government seers per Imperial rupee, it is now selling generally at nine seers the rupee, British weight and currency." The price of salt would never have fallen so considerably in Maywar, but for the unusual step taken by the Durbar of advancing money to merchants at 3 per cent. per mensem. The state, we believe, has to pay 12 per cent. to its bankers when it is obliged to take advances, and the money obtained at such high interest is lent at 3 per cent. in order to induce merchants to import large quantities of salt. But the loss incurred by the Durbar in this way is nothing to the British Government, which profits by the consumption of its taxed salt in Meywar. It could not have directly taxed the Mywarees, but by forcing the weaker powers to close their own saltpans the end is attained in the most summary and to itself satisfactory way possible. We need scarcely add that even nine seers a rupee must be regarded as a very high price for a commodity which could be had at a nominal price before the new salt agreement was made.

The Political Agent of the Eastern States thinks that the working of the Salt Agreement in Jeypore has been on the whole very satisfactory, and observes that "considering the number and variety of interests affected by the introduction of the new system, it is gratifying to report that it is working without friction and is being loyally carried out by the Durbar." He then goes on to say :—"It is, however, premature to form any accurate opinion as to the real feelings of the people in regard to this question, for until the old stocks of salt are exhausted, the pressure of high prices will not be fully felt, and this is especially the case in Shekawatti, where salt is still procurable 18-20 percent cheaper than it is at Jeypore. The retail price at Jeypore during the year has varied from 11 seers $1\frac{1}{3}$ chittacks to 11 seers 8 chittacks per rupee as compared with 25 seers 2 chittacks in 1878: *it cannot be expected that a measure which has had the effect of more than doubling the price of a necessary of life should ever be otherwise than unpopular among the poorer classes, who, unlike their richer neighbours, derive but little benefit from the abolition of the duty on a luxury such as sugar is to them.*" The italics are ours. This was precisely the view we ventured to express in discussing Sir John Strachey's new salt arrangements in the *Patriot* of 12th January 1880. We wrote :—"Sugar, it must be remembered, is a luxury ; while salt is a necessary article of life and health. The duty on sugar was paid by the higher and well-to-do classes while the salt tax falls upon all classes, even the very poorest. *People who could do without the taxed sugar are not able to forego the use of the taxed salt.*" The Political Agent states that the remarks he has made on the working of the salt agreement in Jeypore are equally applicable to all States under him. The States comprised in the Eastern States Agency, besides Jeypore, are Bharutpore, Kerowlee, Kishenghar and Lawa. The results of the census taken on 17th February 1881, shew that the State of Bharutpore has lost by famine, emigration and other causes about 14 per cent. of its population. It would be interesting to know whether the suppression of the local salt manufacture has anything to do with the emigration from Bharutpur to which the Political Agent alludes. Our information is that the majority of fifty thousand people who formerly obtained employment on the local salt works have left their homes in consequence of the closure of those works. The revenue of Bharatpur, in 1874 according to the author of *The Imperial Gazetteer of India*, was £320,000. But the present revenue scarcely comes up to 20 lakhs. We should very much like to know what portion of this heavy decrease is due to the prohibition of salt manufacture in the State. Indeed, it is no exaggeration to say that the new salt agreement has almost ruined Bharutpur, where the manufacture of salt was an important and profitable industry.

During 1880-81 salt agreements were entered into with Tonk, Boondee, and Shahpura comprised in the Haraotee and Tonk Agency. Major Muir, Political Agent, writes :—The agreements negotiated arranged for the abolition of duty of every kind on salt, and the suppression of local manufacture of earth-salt, and for the annual payment of the sums given in the margin as compensation for loss of former and present revenue. *The Durbars unquestionably considered that the Government was making a handsome profit out of an arrangement which indirectly caused loss to them, apart from increasing fourfold the price of salt to their subjects.*" The italics are ours. It is superfluous to make any comments on the significant admission of the Political Agents of the Eastern States Agency and of the Haraotee and Tonk Agency. The only state which has benefited by the new salt arrangements is Marwar or Jodhpore. Since the introduction of the new system the revenue of the State has risen from 30 to 42 lakhs, of which nearly 20 lakhs are obtained from Government as salt treaty money. But it should be borne in mind that the compensation which the Government gives to the Native Chiefs for the suppression of salt manufacture in their territories does not benefit their subjects who have now to pay for that necessary article of life and health treble and quadruple the price they used to pay before. It was by imposing such a heavy burden upon the dumb millions of the Native States in Rajputana and Central India that Sir John Strachey equalized the salt duties throughout India and abolished the Indian Customs Line ; and for this act we are expected to admire his statesmanship and hold him up as a model Finance Minister !

THE IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Lala Ram Sankar Lal, Naib Rias at Balrampur, has put forward a scheme for the improvement of agriculture in India. The writer's position and experience as manager of the largest estate in Oudh, make his opinions on the subject he has taken up to be heard with respectful attention. But after going through his pamphlet carefully we find that, so far as the introduction of improved method of tillage is concerned, Lala Ram Sanker Lal has nothing new to say. He points out that improvemont of agriculture depends (1) on an improved breed of cattle ; (2) good seeds ; (3) improved implements of husbandry ; (4) facilities for irrigation ; (5) arboriculture. All this has been urged times without number by would-be agricultural reformers in India. Every person possessed of a grain of common sense admits that the adoption of improved methods of tillage would largely increase the produce of the soil. Mr. James Caird, the highest authority in these matters, has proved to demonstration that the difference between scientific and non-scientific agriculture may be more than treble the produce. But the question is—How can scientffic agriculture be introduced in to India ? The experiments made at the Saidapet

experimental Farm have conclusively shown that deep ploughing can despense with irrigation in a season of drought. But the weakness of draught cattle and the expense of improved ploughs are the difficulties in the way of introduction of deep ploughing, and these difficulties, under existing circumstances, are well nigh insurmountable. In order to improve the class of cattle used for ploughing, we must give them more food, and this the cultivator can not afford to do. The diminution of pasture under British rule is a serious matter. We entirely agree with Lala Ram Sanker Lal that the deterioration of our cattle is chiefly due to an insufficiency of pasture. No one knows better than the Lala that people have emigrated from Northern Oudh to Nepal, because on the organization of the Forest Department, they were deprived of the right of grazing their cattle in Government forests. As no lands are exempt from assessment, land-owners cannot be expected to set apart revenue-paying lands as pasture, and it is utterly beyond the means of the cultivator to rent land for grazing purposes. Lala Ram Sunker Lal rightly holds that English agricultural implements are not adapted to Indian conditions; but with curious inconsistency, he suggests the establishment "of a school of industry at every Tuhsil, for say a year or so, and to appoint in it properly trained instructors to teach our village carpenters and iron-smiths the art of making implements of husbandry of the English pattern." We should have very much liked to know what Lala Ram Sanker Lal thinks of the "Karser" plough invented by the North-West Department of Agriculture; but he is discreetly silent on this important point. In order to make an improved plough successful in this country the following conditions are essential: (1) it should not be a new plough in the sense of an innovation; (2) its construction should be of the simplest character, so that it can be made repaired by any village carpcuter and smith; (3) its cost should be within the means of the ryot; (4) the draught should be exceeding light so that the plough may be worked by the ordinary cattle of the country; (5) the plough itself should be light, its weight not exceeding say, 15 seers, so that one man may carry it easily: (6) the design of the plough should be such that its driver can reach his bullocks tails, for we must remember that bullucks' tails are the reins of the Indian ploughman, of which an occasional twist is the only preventive of a straggling furrow. Lala Ram Sanker Lal, we are glad to see, is in favour of well irrigation. He states that in the district of Gonda in which Balrampur is situated, the avarage cost of a well does not exceed Rs. 50 and the land irrigable from it may be 100 bigas *wham*. He thinks that where landowners are in a position to construct wells in their village they should do so; but where they are unable to defray the cost of their construction the Government should help them with allowances on the *Tacavi* principle. This is a most reasonable suggestion, which should receive the favourable consideration of Government. Lala Ram Sankar Lal also insists upon the preservation and increase of forests and trees. So much has been written to prove the beneficial effects upon climate of forest growth, and the evil results which arise from its removal that the question may be said to have passed beyond the stage of discussion.

The most interesting portion of Lala Ram Sankar Lal's pamphlet is, however, that in which he discusses the land revenue policy of the British Indian Government, and shows that the periodical revisions of the land tax are the greatest drawbacks in the way of introducing agricultural improvements. He writes:—"The landlords and the cultivators, both being now in fear of a prospective increase of assessment, do not care to improve their holdings, as any improvements they may effect by spending money and labour would only lead . . . . to a corresponding increase of their own burdens. Such being the case, what hope is there for improvement of agriculture? As matters now stand all that *we* can do is to give salutary advice to the people at Committees and Exhibitions which they forget sooner than it is given. The landlords and the cultivators cannot, in fact, be expected to improve their holding, unless they are thoroughly protected from the chances of sudden enhancement of the revenue and rent demands, and their fears effectually removed on that score. All attempts to secure agricultural prosperity would, in fact, be hopeless unless Government consents to co-operate with, and strengthen the hands of, the landlords. I am no advocate of measures which would take away from the hands of Government and the landlord, their legitimate right of enhancement under fair terms and conditions. All that I insist upon is that some such solution of the problem should be arrived at as would while thoroughly protecting the interests of Government and the landlord, remove the existing difficulties in the way of agricultural reform, and give the country rest from those periodical convulsions to which it is at present exposed under the existing system of thirty years' settlement." Again: "There can, indeed, be little doubt that a permanent settlement of the land-tax, would obviate nearly all the evils incidental to the present system of periodical settlements. There would be no violent change introduced in the circumstances of the land-owning classes by the sudden imposition of a heavily enhanced tax; the country would once for all be rid of the violent unrest and excitement, which naturally precede the periodical irruption of the settlement officer with his staff of native underlings, and prevail more or less throughout the continuance of his operations; the chances of corruption on the part of ministerial officials would be considerably diminished; much of that ill-feeling which is naturally excited by an endless series of claims and counter-claims between persons having interest in land, would be removed; while there would be no room left for the outcry that the country was getting rapidly impoverished by the increasing exactions of Government against the land-owning classes. Moreover, a permanent fixation of the Government revenue would place the zemindar out of all apprehensions as to any future increase of the State demand against him, and induce him to embark greater labour and capital upon the improvement of his estates, the assurance guaranteed to him of his reaping a larger share of the benefits accruing therefrom, naturally serving us as active stimulus to his exertions. No one deems it worth his while to undertake any kind of trouble unless a sufficient guarantee is secured to him of his enjoying a considerable share, at least, of the fruits of his industry and enterprise." It is needless to say that we fully agree with Lala Ram Sankur Lal. Not only are no improvements made by landowners for fear of the revenue demand being enhanced, but land is often actually thrown out of cultivation in the hope of procuring an abatement in the assessment. That the assessment is generally very heavy is evident from the figures relating to the Gonda district which are given by Lala Ram Sunker Lal. The average revenue demand of the district during the Newabi from 1244 to 1263 Fusli was Rs. 11,71,583; but the district now pays Rs. 15,66,305 including cesses. Again, it must not be forgotten that under Native rule the landowners could resist the Government demand and withhold payment with impunity. Mr. Frederick Shore, in his famous *Notes on Indian Affairs*, says:—"Many people actually lament in Bengal; and some have really proposed to infringe upon it, as if it were intolerable. They point to the improved state of the laws and sigh over the revenue which is lost to Government. But they forget to enquire how much of this improvement would have been effected had the rack-rent system been followed. There is no reason to suppose that the result would have been different from what it has been in the Upper Provinces, where, although the paper statement of the revenue may have for some years remained the same or even slightly increased in some instances, the amount realized deducting balances, is less than it was some years ago; while people have been impoverished to the verge of ruin." Lala Ram Sankur Lal strongly advocates the extension of the system of permanent settlement to the Upper Provinces, which he contends, would, while protecting the interests of Government, confer enormous benefits upon the people. It appears that, in recommending the extension of the system of permanent settlement to the Upper Provinces, Lala Ram Sankar Lal does not want the Government to give the advantages which temporary settlements yield in the shape of increase in the revenues of the State. He does not ask so much for permanent fixation of the Government demand as for relief from the fearful evils involved in the periodical revisions of the land-tax. He recommends the introduction of the system of permanent settlement in any of the following forms:—(1) Let every landholder deposit into the Government treasury, by the time of the next settlement, eight times his present revenue, the interest on which would cover the probable enhancement at the next settlement; or (2) if the Government should prefer to make a permanent settlement after a fresh enquiry, let every land owner deposit into the public treasury, double the amount of his revenue; (3) in case a person should be unable to deposit at once so large a sum, let him, when the next settlement comes on, pay 10 per cent. annually over and above his fixed revenue and the interest on this additional sum would cover the amount of enhancement at the next settlement. Now, these are half measures which can not be expected to prove successful. If the Upper Provinces are to have a permanent settlement at all the Government demand should be fixed in perpetuity and the benefits of the system which Bengal enjoys should be extended to them. A smaller measure than that would fail to meet the requirements of the case.

MYSORE.

(*From a correspondent.*)

MR. RANGA CHARLU ON HIGH EDUCATION.

The distribution of prizes at the Maharajah's College, Mysore, took place at the College Hall on the morning of the 24th instant. His Highness the Maharajah presided on the occasion; and this being the first time when His Highness took part on such occasions after assuming the reins of Government, the proceedings were received with special interest. The Dewan Mr. C. Ranga Charlu C I E., Col. Hay, Col. Pearse, Mr. Pater, Rev. Mr. Gulliford, and a number of English ladies, and English and Native gentlemen were present. The proceedings commenced with the reading of a report on the progress made by the Institution by the Principal Mr. Leonard B A. The prizes were then distributed by the Maharajah. Two scholarships from His Highness the Maharajah for the successful students were announced and it was intimated that His Highness wished that the school Gymnasium and other physical exercises of the boys should be well kept up. And the proceedings were concluded by a long speech from the Dewan which lasted over an hour and created great sensation.

Mr. Ranga Charlu said:—Ladies and Gentlemen,—I did not expect that so soon after our meeting the other day, I should have had to ask again your indulgence for inflicting upon you another tedious address. The subject of my theme to-day, however, is different. I had then to congratulate Mysore upon the hopeful prospects of an Institution just emerging into existence and established by the leading native gentlemen of Mysore for the education of our daughters. The school, the success of which we are gathered to witness to-day belongs to a class of Institutions which have been established and have been working successfully for many years in the country and which have indeed made such great progress that it is now considered time to take stock of results. The Maharaja's College here is one of the most important Educational Institutions in the Province. In it are educated the children of all the leading families who are resident in Mysore and in it they have to obtain that intellectual culture and moral training which are necessary to qualify them to take part in public affairs. It was once thought desirable to place this Institution on the footing of a College of the 1st grade, but owing to the paucity of students in the Province for supplying the B.A. classes of two Colleges, one at Bangalore, and the other at Mysore, the idea had to be abandoned and the course of instruction in this College had to be limited to the F. A. Standard. It is, however, His Highness's wish that this institution at the capital of the Province should be maintained in the highest state of efficiency. But what Government can do in these matters is comparatively small. If an Educational Institution is to fulfill the highest ends expected of it, it can only be by the zeal, earnestness and devotion of the masters working somewhat after the manner of Educational Institutions in the medœval ages of European history and in days of yore in our own country. Though the requirement of an advancing age cannot permit of education being left to the chances of individual philanthropy as in former days, and it is necessary that Government should undertake the maintenance of public schools and colleges, care should be taken not to allow them to degenerate into a mere Government Department worked on mere routine and are on more or less mercenary considerations. If Educational Institutions are to attain their highest success, they ought to be characterized by the public spirit, purity of intentions and devotional attachment between masters and pupils which belonged to the older schools. In making these remarks it is gratifying to me to congratulate the students of the Institution and their parents upon having such an excellent staff of masters. In Mr. Leonard you have a principal who is distinguished for his zeal, ability and lucid manner of teaching, and he is ably assisted by a staff of native masters who work with singular devotion and, I may add, in a patriotic spirit. The results, as may be expected, have been commensurate with the interest evinced by the master. Out of the Senior F.A. class of 22, sixteen presented themselves for the F. A. Examination and 13 passed successfully, 4 taking very high places in the first class. It is not the accidental case of a single student attaining high success by dint of his ability alone,

but when four students take such high places it is a certain indication of the pains taken in their education Similar success attended the Matriculation Examination notwithstanding unfavorable circumstances. These facts taken together with the life which pervades the whole school, as most of us here have opportunities of knowing, mark out the school as being one of the best conducted in the Province. I do not mean that there are no matters standing in need of improvement, but these relate chiefly, to the course of studies which, being prescribed by the University to which these colleges are affiliated, the masters cannot be held responsible for. In their connection I wish to call attention to the address lately delivered by H. E the Viceroy at the convocation of the Calcutta University. It is a remarkable address embodying the results of an extensive study of Educational matters coupled with the purest and most deep-felt desire for the public good, and the observations and suggestions contained in it demand the respectful attention of all masters and managers of Educational Institutions. I beg, therefore, to be excused for referring to it in some detail on this occasion.

The first point to which I would wish to call attention is His Excellency's remark in regard to the incomplete character of a secular without religious education. This, I need hardly state, is the result of deep conviction upon a highly conscientious mind uninfluenced by any sectarian views. His Excellency himself clearly points out that the above, if a defect in our present system of education, is an unavoidable one under the peculiar circumstances of this country. I wish, however, to explain that the defect is by no means of so serious a nature as is generally imagined and that the results attributed to it are really due to other causes. By religious education it is not meant that Educational Institutions should become schools of Theology, but simply that the religious instincts of the students should be kept up. But in this country where public schools are not Boarding but day schools, the cultivation of the religious instincts is more conveniently left to be developed in the Home Life of the students according to their respective creeds and beliefs. Great responsibility nevertheless rests on the masters in this matter. Though not required to teach any particular form of faith, it is clearly expected of them to cultivate a proper religious tone amongst the pupils and to check and correct any spirit of levity, such as often results from the discussion of the principles of morality at an early age.

Another point dwelt upon in the Address is the effect of the University system in reducing all education to a single type and His Excellency elsewhere points out the importance of thoroughness of knowledge in education and the advantage of giving a thorough training to the students in a few subjects instead of a smattering of knowledge in several, Doubtless, these questions would receive careful consideration from the University Authorities. If, as the Senate of the Madras University propose, Degrees are to be awarded for English and a second language and for high Proficiency in any one other branch of knowledge, whether Mathematics, Physical Science, Philosophy or History, it would be necessary to provide in the Under-Graduates' course for all the other subjects in which a fair elementary knowledge is considered necessary in these days for an educated man. The various subjects of substantive knowledge are daily expanding and may now be said to comprise English and Vernacular Languages, History, Elementary Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Geography, political and physical, Chemistry, Physics, Human Physiology, Psychology and Political Economy. It will be a question how far these subjects could be taken in by the pupils in their earlier course of study; but it seems to me that no University should send out as a graduate with the stamp of high education any person who has not passed either in the ultimate or in the previous examinations for a fair elementary knowledge of the above necessary subjects in addition to high proficiency in any particular branch, and if found necessary, another year may be added to the course, or the high proficiency required in English and an optional Language may give way to the aforesaid more useful branches of knowledge.

(To be continued.)

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

After a long time, on Wednesday the 17th instant an eclipse of the sun was visible in Calcutta. The eclipse commenced at about twenty minutes past 1 P. M., and continued till ten minutes to 4 P. M. The time calculated by our Anglo-Indian star gazers like that of our Pundits did not prove correct, and Young Bengal thanks to the Education Department and the local University, is innocent of astronomy. In connexion with this phenomenon we may mention that the Royal Society of Great Britain has sent an expedition to Egypt for taking observation,—the observers selected are Mr. Norman Lockyar and Captain Abney who will set up their observatory at Thebes.

So Mr. Alexander M. Monteath has at last made up his mind to retire from H. M's. Indian Civil Service, for we read of his having sent up his papers to the proper authorities for the purpose. Mr. Monteath was really an officer of great merit, but it is to be regretted that the country did not enjoy the full measure of the benefit that was expected from an officer of his talents and abilities. His idiosyncracise and prejudices marred his usefulness. Now that Mr. F. R. Hogg has become pucca Director-General, we hope he will try to shake off his nervousness and be more self-reliant, and not allow himself to be made a tool in the hands of his subordinates.

We have received from Simla a telegram to the effect that the negociations with the Burman Envoy have not yet been concluded. He is being plied upon by Mr. Grant, the Foreign Secretary, and Mr. Fitzpatrick the Legislative Secretary. The Burman is a somewhat slippery fellow, but we believe there is a wholesome idea in the breast of King Theebaw of the power of the British Indian Government. When His Golden-footed Majesty has sent over an Envoy of his own accord, we feel confident that the Mission will not prove fruitless. By the force of his moral character Lord Ripon may achieve another bloodless victory. Nothing will give us greater pleasure than to see such a result.

Mr. F. H. O'Donnell, M. P. has given notice of the following motion in the House of Commons:

"That to prevent grave scandal and possible abuses of powers it is urgent that such practices as the receipt of presents, the acceptance and the demand of the gratuitous use of horses, carriages, elephants &c., the placing of relatives in lucrative situations in the service of great landowners and others by whom official authority may be frequently exercised; the taking of shares and the enjoyment of profits in Indian speculations involving delicate questions of labour and capital between Europeans and Natives, and similar conduct, should be absolutely prohibited and prevented on the part of all salaried servants of the Crown in India."

We hope Mr. O'Donnell will make the promised revelations. They are sure to disinfect the official atmosphere in India.

In his address at the Calcutta Madrassa Mr. Justice Wilson thus dwelt on the question of Mahomedan advancement:

"In India as in every country the state wanted all the best talent of every class of the community and there could be no doubt that, in Northern India at all events, there were qualities which India could ill afford to lose which were possessed in a higher degree by the Mahomedan community than any other class of the population. This was a matter they must all regret, and it was impossible not to enquire what was the cause of such a state of things. It was often said, and perhaps with truth, that there had been to some extent a defect on the part of those who organised the present system of education in India. This was almost inevitable, for the present system of education was the result of a long struggle between two parties, which ended in the triumph of one over the other. Such a struggle was always apt to leave in the new system a certain want of allowance for the habits and prejudices of particular classes. It was exceedingly difficult to make such allowances in starting any new system. There was, no doubt, something to be said on that side of the question, but besides that there could be no doubt that the Mahomedans had not adopted the new system with the same cordiality as other branches of the community. There could be no question that the Mahomedan community had very largely preferred its own methods, and its own traditional systems, and the learning of the east to the methods and the learning of the west. It had to a large extent rejected the opportunities which had been offered of throwing itself into the modern system of western learning, and the result was that which they now lamented. To some extent the Mahomedan community now found itself standing by the road side while other people passed on pursuing the march to wealth and prosperity. He confessed that he was not much inclined to blame this conservative adherence to their old customs, and he thought that if he had been in India under such circumstances he would have been a determined orientalist. At the same time he was quite convinced that he would have been in the wrong."

Happily there is now a change for the better. The enquiry Lord Ripon has ordered on the petition of the National Mahomedan Association will we hope place the whole question on a satisfactory footing.

Mr. St. George Tucker, late of the Bengal Civil Service, in a letter to the London *Times* thus attacks the rice duty:

"All export duties, with one exception, have been abolished. That exception is rice, and the tax is so heavy that it checks the extension of rice cultivation. The injurious effect of the tax is especially noticeable in Burmah and Aracan, into which provinces the true policy of the British Government should be to encourage immigration by permitting immigrants to sell their produce freely. The nations of the world would send to Rangoon and Akyab for food, if the Government would relieve the cultivators of double taxation, and permit them, after they have paid land and other legitimate dues to sell their property to eager purchasers from countries thousands of miles distant. In British Burmah, there is at present great scarcity of labour, and little more than one-twentieth of the area is under cultivation; 88 per cent. of the cutivation is rice. Imagine what the area of rice cultivation throughout India and Burmah would be if our artificial obstructions to its extension were removed. India would then be able to feed many countries besides its own population, and in return, purchase clothing, the necessaries, the comforts, and the luxuries of life to an enormous amount. The British Government would benefit from the prosperity of its subjects, and the other taxes would yield a far greater increase than the annual revenue now exacted on the rice exported."

We entirely concur. But our Government thinks more of the import duties than of the export duty on rice. The abolition of the import duties pleases influential English voters, whereas this rice duty affects only the poor cultivators of the soil and they have no vote.

The Judges of the High Court on Tuesday last paid Mr. Justice White the unusual compliment of entertaining him at dinner, Mr. Justice Mitter as Senior Puisne Judge being in the chair and proposing the health of the guest of the evening. We believe we are correct in stating that this is the first occasion on which such a compliment has been paid, and it therefore shows the estimation in which Mr. Justice White was viewed by his colleagues.

The Secretary of State, at the recommendation of the Government of India, sanctioned the appointment of two extra Judges of the High Court, for six months to reduce the heavy arrears on the Appellate Side of that Court; and Mr. Justice O'Kineally, and Mr. Justice Mohendronath Bose, the Judges so appointed, entered on their duties at the commencement of the year. Unfortunately for the first six months of the year the Chief Justice and another Judge were engaged on hearing appeal from the Original Side of the Court, so that for that time the High Court did not get the full benefit of the extra Judges in reducing the arrears, and, we believe that we are correct in stating, that during that time the Division Benches were able to do little more than to keep pace with the current work. The High Court then lost Mr. Justice Pontifex, whose place was filled, after about six weeks, by Mr. Justice Pigot. During this time there was only one Judge on the Original Side who was able only to deal with all the motions coming before it; and there was consequently six Benches on the Appellate Side as intended by the appointment of the two extra Judges. As Mr. Justice White was to retire the Chief Justice withdrew Mr. Justice Pigot to the Appellate Side, so as again to complete the sixth Bench. It is much to be regretted that the Chief Justice, regardless of the heavy arrears on the Appellate Side appeals, has yielded to the pressure of Barristers and Attorneys so as to change orders and send Mr. Justice Pigot again to the Original Side. The result is that there is an odd Judge on the Appellate Side who under the rules of the Court can hear only appeals under the value of Rs. 50. And as under the Charter Act all orders passed by him are appealable, his work will yield no appreciable results, and the arrears for the reduction of which the two extra Judges were appointed will remain undiminished. It is a fortunate circumstance that these two extra Judges are appointed, as otherwise additional arrears would undoubtedly have accumulated, but so far as the purpose for which they were appointed, we believe, that when the term of their appointment closes at the end of June, it will be found that only a very slight reduction of arrears has been effected.

The Puna Surbajonik Sabha has submitted a petition to the Bombay Government on the

subject of local self-government. The main features of the scheme recommended by the Sabha are as follows:

(1.) Every Taluka should have in the District Local Fund Committee one member who should be elected by those who pay Rs. 50 in the shape of land assessment or any other tax on which the one-anna cess is levied.

(2.) The large Inamdars who are holders of alienated villages in the district should be entitled to elect two members out of their own body to represent them in the District Committee.

(3.) Two members should be allowed to the educated classes represented by the list of jurors and assessors of the district, the graduates of the University resident within the district, and pleaders practising in the district.

(4.) Government should then nominate half the number of the elected representative to complete the number of non-official members.

(5.) The ex-officio members should be one-third of all the foregoing members, or a quarter of the entire body.

(6.) That the collector and Magistrate of the district should be the ex-officio president of the District Fund Committee.

(7.) That the District Committee so constituted should remain in office for three years after which period fresh election and nomination should take place.

(8.) That the executive work of the District Committee should be entrusted to a Managing Board which should be elected by the General body, and that the Managing Board so elected should continue in office for one year,

(9.) That the members of the Managing Board should be paid a fixed allowance in the shape of remuneration for attending the meetings of the Managing Board.

(10.) That the entire power and responsibility for administering the local revenue and for carrying out the purposes of the amended Act should be vested in the members of the District Committee collectively, and that the Government should not interfere in the details of administration, but should confine its interfereace to questions of princip'e only, and to general supervision.

We generally approve of the scheme recommended by the Sabha, but we are at issue with it on two important points. In the first place we do not agree as to the propriety of appointing the Collector and Magistrate of the district to be the *ex-officio* Chairman of the Committee. Considering that the proposed system is a tentative measure we have no objection to the appointment of a Government nominee as Chairman, but we would have a distinct officer, who should devote his whole time to the work of the Committee, just as the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation does. In the second place we are opposed to mercenary Committees. Surely if the people want self-government, they ought to have the public spirit to give their time and talents for the benefit of the public without any pecuniary consideration.

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CASES OF CHRONIC COUGH.—This celebrated Oil has been most extensively and successfully used in the treatment of Chronic Coughs. It effectually corrects the morbid action and deposits of the mucous surfaces of the throat and bronchial tubes, and speedily allays the irritation which produces freequent and prolonged coughing. Dr. Hunter Semple, Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, writes:—"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil introduced into medical practice by Dr. de Jongh, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I can fully believe that, from its richness in chemical principles, it is superior in efficacy to many, or perhaps all, of the pale-coloured Oils. I have found Dr. de Jongh's Oil very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 20th May, 1882.

There has hardly transpired during the week any business of importance in our commercial market either in Imports or Exports or in any other department. Want of animation continues to prevail and there is no knowing when it will be removed; the disorder it is evident has become quite chronic and unless the true cause is traced and proper remedies adopted things are sure to get from bad to worse.

Imports.—During the week operations have in this market been almost at a stand still and the position of the dealer has become much embarrassed by continual bad results and within a short time there has been several failures and the solvence of the rest is very much doubted The trade in piece-goods having expanded beyond its legitimate limits and the supplies exceeded by far the requirements of the country is placed on a most unhealthy position. We know some firms are working at a loss but how long can such a state of affairs continue?

Exports.—Transactions in wheat and oil-seeds have transpired to a small extent and for forward delivery in Jute. In Rice and Jute there is nothing of importance to report.

MONETARY.

The Bank of Bengal at the last meeting of its Directors reduced 1 per cent. of its rates for interest and discount all round—making the present rate 7 per cent.

GOVT. SECURITIES.

There have been constant fluctuation in the rates owing to telegraphic messages quoting constant changes of prices in the London market. the closing rates were as follow:

4 per cent. 101-12 and 4½ per cent. 108 8.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

This market has rather been less active and transactions were confined within narrow limits; Tea, Coals and Jute industries at advanced rates.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
W. B. Maxwell Esq. Tezpore	13	4	0
Hon'ble Sir Mongaldas Nathoobhai C.S.I., Girgaum	13	4	0
Bhaugalpore News	1	10	0
Thakoor Shaheb of Bhownagur	13	4	0
Gopal Gobind Ghate Esq. Kotree	13	4	0
Presidency Town Hall Committee, Trichinopoly	5	0	0
Midnapore Public Library	13	4	0
Honorary Secretary Chota Simla Reading Club	5	0	0
C Sreenivasiengar Esq, Bangalore	6	10	0
Sreenivasia Row Esq., Combaconum	4	4	0
Raja Mohendra Lal Khan, Midnapore	13	4	0
Baboo Gopalchunder Das Khandra, Gournagore	3	5	0
Baboo Muttylal Roy, Berhampore	10	0	0
Baboo Pearymohun Bose, Nowada	13	4	0
Baboo Jodoonath Ghose Chundernagore	6	10	0
Baboo Soorjeenarain Banerjea, Beerbhoom	2	0	0
Baboo Promothonath Ganguly, Santipore	8	0	0
Baboo Gopalchunder Daw, Baripore	13	4	0
Baboo Hemchunder Ghose, Moshesrakha	13	4	0
Baboo Nundolal Sen, Burrisal	6	10	0
Baboo Chundernath Chuckerbutty, Darjeeling	6	10	0
Baboo Ashootose Mitra, Bhangore	13	4	0
Baboo Mohendranath Seal, Chinsurah	6	10	0
Baboo Chundercoomar Das, Madaripore	13	4	0
Baboo Gopalchunder Banerjea, Diamond Harbour	13	8	0
Baboo Sivasunker Lal, Bhaugulpore	2	0	0
Baboo Bhuan Lal, Durbhungah	8	4	0
Baboo Dwarkanath Bhuttacharjea, Supar	6	0	0
Baboo Manoharylal Shome, Chinsurah	2	0	0
Baboo Gungaburn Gangooly, Tamlook	15	0	0
Baboo Bhugobuttychurn Mookerjee, Arrah	13	4	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*May* 17, 1882.

GENERAL.—Mr. R. M. Waler, C.S., reported his departure from India, on leave, on the 31st March last.

Mr. H. M. Tobin, C.S., reported his departure from India on furlough, on the 6th April last.

Baboo Kedar Nath Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, on leave, is transferred to the district of the 24-Pergunnahs, and is appointed to have charge of the Baraset division of that district.

Baboo Sitikant Ghose Deputy Collector, Bankoora, is allowed leave for 21 days, under section 71, chapter V of the Civil weave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Moulvie Golam Liljabi, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Godda, is transferred temporarily to Doomka, in the districts of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

Mr. N.S. Alexander, Magistrate and Collector, Mymensingh, is allowed leave for one day, under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 27th December last.

Baboo Ramakhoy Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Ghattal, Midnapore, on leave, is transferred to Burdwan, and is appointed to have charge of the Cutwa division of that district.

This cancels the order of the 18th ultimo, transferring Baboo Bhoobun Mohun Raha, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Beerbhoom, to Cutwa.

Baboo Kali Kumar Roy Chowdhry, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Jungypore, Moorshedabad, is allowed leave for three months, under section 71, chapter V of the Civil leave Code,

Baboo Hurro Kali Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Beerbhoom, is allowed leave for three months, under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Doorga Das Mookerjee, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Pooree, is transferred to the district of Cuttack, *vice* Baboo Khetter Mohun Mookerjee, deceased.

Baboo Hurri Chaitanya Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Collector, Dacca, returned from leave on the forenoon of the 1st May 1882.

POLICE.—M. F. A. Fullerton, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Patna, is retransferred to Monghyr.

Mr. H. W. J. Bamber, District Superintendent of Police, Rajshahye' is appointed to act, until further orders, in the Second Grade of district Superintendent of Police, with effect from the forenoon of the 6th March 1882, *vice* Mr. H. M. Reily, on leave.

Mr. G J. Cawley, District Superintendent of Police, Assam, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the Third Grade of District Superintendents of Police, with effect from the forenoon of the 6th March 1882, *vice* Mr. H. W. J. Bamber.

Mr. E. M. Showers, District Superintendent of Police, Chumparun, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the Fourth Grade of District Superintendent of Police, with effect from the forenoon of the 6th March 1882, *vice* Mr. G. J. Cawley.

Advertisements.

NOTIFICATION.

TO BE peremptorily sold by the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction in his sale room in the Court house, on Saturday the 10th day of June next, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, pursuant to a Decree of the said Court made in suit No. 306 of 1881 (wherein A.T.T. Peterson is Plaintiff and Bharut Chunder Dass is Defendant) and dated the 14th day of July 1881, the following property belonging to the said Bharut Chunder Dass the Defendant above named.

Lot. I. All that piece or parcel of land situate in Bow Bazar in the Town of Calcutta containing by estimation 3 Biggahs 15 Cattahs or thereabouts and butted and bounded in manner following that is to say on the North in part by the property of Hemchunder Gossain, in part by premises late in the possession of Sibnarain Ghose, in part by the property of Norendrochunder Ghose, in part by a land leading from the said premises to Bowbazar Street, in part by the land of Sonatun Addy and in part by stable of Kally Seal, on the South in part by the tenanted land of Tarinee Churn Bannerjee, in part by the Dwelling house of Bhoobun Dhur, in part by the house of Russicklall Dutt and in part by the Dwelling house late in the occupation of Pachoo Dutt, on the East in part by the last named premises and in part by a Government Drain and on the West in part by the Dwelling house of Nobinchurn Dass, in part by the tenanted house of Denonauth Sen and in part by a Government Lane distinguished as Muddun Dutt's Lane, and which said piece or parcel of land was formerly described as follows, all that upper-roomed house and premises No. 90/2 Foolbagan in Bow-Bazar Street in Calcutta aforesaid together with the piece or parcel of land thereunto belonging and on part whereof the same is erected and built containing by estimation 5 Bigghs or thereabouts and butted and bounded in the manner following, that is to say on the North by the tenanted house of Gopeekisto Gossain, on the South by the Dwelling house of Gopaulchunder Dutt, on the East partly by the public drain and partly by the tenanted land of Heera Lall Seal, on the West partly by the tenanted house of Ramnarain Haldar and partly by the tenanted house of Denonath Dey, but which said piece or parcel of land is now distinguished in the books of the Collectorate of Calcutta as the premises No. 113 Bow-Bazar Street and No.8. Mudden Dutt's Lane being the Holdings Nod. respectively 479 and 472 in Survey Block No. 7 of the Southern Division of the Town of Calcutta.

The documents relating to the properties and the conditions of sale may be seen at the office of the Registrar, High Court Original Side or at the office of Mr. A. St. John Carruthers, the Attorney for the Plaintiff on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

A. St. J. Carruthers,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Calcutta, High Court
Original Jurisdiction,
The 2nd May 1882.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

NOTIFICATION

TO BE peremptorily sold pursuant to the decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in suit No.66 of 1880 [wherein Kally Dass Seal is Plaintiff and Jugesssur Roy and others are Defendants] and dated the 20th of June 1880 by the Registrar of the said Court in his sale room at the Court-house on Saturday the 3rd of June next, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon the following property, namely:—

All that brick-built messuage or dwelling house together with the piece or parcel of land on part whereof the same is erected and built containing by estimation about 4 cottahs, situate at and being No. 48 Sankarytollah Lane in Calcutta and bounded on the North by the land of Issur Chunder Bose, on the South by the said Sankarytollah Lane, on the East by Mirzapore Lane and on the West by the house of Issur Chunder Ghose.

The abstract of title and conditions of sale may be seen at the office of the said Registrar and at the office of Baboo Abhaya Charan Ghosh the Plaintiff's Attorney at No.12 Old Post Office Street, on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

Abhaya Charan Ghosh,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Calcutta High Court
Original Jurisdiction,
The 2nd May 1882.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

BENGAL BONDED WAREHOUSE ASSOCIATION.

85th Dividend.

The Dividend for the half-year ended 30th April 1882 of 18 Rupees per Share will be payable on and from the 16th instant.

Calcutta, 10th May 1882. } H. W. I. WOOD, Secretary.

DR. B. L. GHOSH'S BLOOD IMPROVER.

This medicine has been found by Dr. B. L. Ghosh G.M.C.B., who has been practising medicine for the last 31 years, to be the best specific for venerial affections hitherto discovered for the abuse of mercury and all the diseases caused by it. It has also been found to cure Leprosy, and is being extensively used in Madras, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces, Bengal, &c. It is also the best medicine yet found for improving the Blood &c. Price (for 32 days) Rs. 2, Packing 4 annas.

Oil for skin diseases.—This oil is infallible for all diseases of the skin, leprosy and other eruptions connected with venerial affections being wonderfully benefitted by it.

B. L. GHOSH & Co.,
Suburban Medical Hall,
39, Russapagla Road, Bhowanipore, Calcutta.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

The proposed opening of the C. and S. E. S. Railway Extension between Sonarpore and Barripore is postponed to 10th June proximo

The new time table will not come into force until that date.

The 19th May 1882.

R. G. MOOKERJEE, Manager.

WANTED.

A medical officer for the Charitable Dispensary at Mahigunge the old town of Rungpore on a salary of Rs. 25 per month. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 7th of June 1882. None, but a duly qualified medical man holding either a degree in medicine of the Calcutta University, or a license or diploma of the Calcutta Medical School or the Campbell Medical School, need apply. Private practice will be allowed.

Rungpore Municipal Office, The 17th May 1882. } K. D. GHOSE, M. D. Vice-Chairman.

Wanted a Head Clerk for the office of the Executive Engineer at Chittagong from the 1st July next. Salary Rs. 50 per mensem.

No one need apply unless he can produce testimonials to qualifying employment in the offiee of an Executive Engineer or in the accounts branch of the Public Works Department.

Applications accompanied by testimonials in original, which will be returned to the unsuccessful candidates will be received by the undersigned up to the 15th June.

AUGHORENATH MOOKERJEA,
Assistant Engineer, for Executive Engineer, Chittagong District.

Chittagong, Dated the 16th May 1882.

ELEPHANTS FOR SALE.

Thirty newly-captured Government Elephants, comprising Tuskers, Macknas, and Females, all selected animals, and now nearly trained: also 15 elephants of three to five years capture, all young animals disposed of as being under standard size: will be put up to Public auction on the 15th June 1882 at the Government Peelkhana, Dacca, at 11 A. M.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

C. P. SANDERSON,
Superintendent of Kheddahs.

Kheddah Office, May 5th 1882. }

NEW TESTIMONIALS

ON THE EFFICACY OF THE REMEDIES OF

GRIMAULT AND CO.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.

PARIS: 8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8, PARIS.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST CURED.

—"I compliment you for your SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OE LIME. I employ it daily amongst adults or children who are attacked *with diseases of the lungs and liver.* It outvies every other preparation of the day.

J. H. Lang, Medical Doctor,
Lake Kellambete, Zerang, Victoria."

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES, It has not, like COPAIBA, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS. The injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

CONSUMPTION CURED

—I have published several well-confirmed cases of *Phthisis pulmonalis*, one of which with the complete destruction of one of the lungs, cured by the use of DUSART'S WINE AND SYRUP, together with raw meat as food.

DR. DELZENNE, of the Paris Faculty.

ASTHMA CURED.

We owe it to truth to state that all the Physicians who have prescribed to their patients, GRIMAULT & Co.'s INDIAN CIGARETTES are unanimous in telling them that their effect in *asthmas. chronic catarrhs,* and *inflamation of the mucous membrane of the nose, palate and bronchiæ* is most surprising.—*Vienna Medical Gazette* (Austria).

SICK HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA VANQUISHED.

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NOTIFICATION.

With the consent of the Government of India, the Government of His HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA of Mysore is prepared to receive tenders for a Debenture Loan of (Rs. 20,00,000) Twenty Lakhs of Rupees on the security of the General Revenues of the Mysore Province. The amount of the loan is to be expended entirely on the construction of an important line of Railway from Bangalore to Tiptoor, a distance of about 85 miles.

2. Debentures will be issued for the said amount bearing interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable half-yearly on the 15th February and 15th August of each year and having a currency of twenty years. The interest will be payable at any of the Government Treasuries of the Mysore Province or at the Banks of Bengal, Madras or Bombay and their branches.

3. The form of Debenture Bonds will be that given below. Each Debenture will be issued for the sum of Rs. (500) five hundred, or some multiple of Rs. 500.

4. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above named sum of Rs. (20,00,000.) Twenty Lakhs will be received by the Comptroller to the Mysore Government at Bangalore up to noon on the 1st July 1882.

5. Each tender should be in the form hereto annexed, and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for the Mysore Railway Loan of 1882," and sent to the Comptroller to the Government of MYSORE at Bangalore.

6. The tenders will be opened at the Dewan's Office at Bangalore in the presence of the Dewan and other members of the Mysore Government on the 1st July 1882 at noon, a minimum rate having first been fixed by the Dewan.

7. Each tender must be accompanied by the deposit of a sum equal to 2 per cent of the amount tendered. Such deposit may be made by paying the amount to the credit of the Dewan of Mysore at the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, or at any of their branches, or at any of the Treasuries of the Mysore Government, and forwarding with the tender the receipt of such Bank or Treasury or by a Money Order payable to the Dewan of Mysore, or by Government of India Promissory Notes duly endorsed in favor of the Dewan of Mysore.

8. If the tender be accepted either in whole or in part, the deposit made will be taken in part payment and the tenderer must arrange for the payment of the remainder of the amount of the loan allotted to him on or before the 15th August 1882 into any of the Treasuries of the Mysore Government, or into the Banks of Bengal, Madras or Bombay or any of their branches to the credit of the Dewan of Mysore, failing which the deposit made will be forfeited.

9. Debentures will be issued as soon as possible after receipt of the amount of allotment.

10. The deposit on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application.

11. In the case of two or more tenders at the same rate (not being below the minimum), a *pro rata* allotment will, if necessary, be made.

12. The rate stated in a tender must not contain any fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

13 In order to avoid mistakes, a separate tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a separate deposit must accompany each tender.

14. The annual revenues of the Mysore Province amount at present to Rs.1,06,00,000 (one hundred and six Lakhs of Rupees), and are expected to yield an annual surplus of five Lakhs after defraying all charges and providing for repayments on account of the Famine Loan due to the Government of India.

15. Arrangements will be made for securing negotiability to the Debentures in British India free of Stamp Duty.

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I enclose on account of the required deposit of 2 per cent on the amount tendered (*here enter particulars of deposit*) and engage, if my offer is accepted to pay the remainder of the amount of the loan allotted to me on or before the 15th August 1882, in the manner prescribed in the Notification. Any allotment made to me may be communicated to the following address.

Signature.
Full address.

Form of Debenture.

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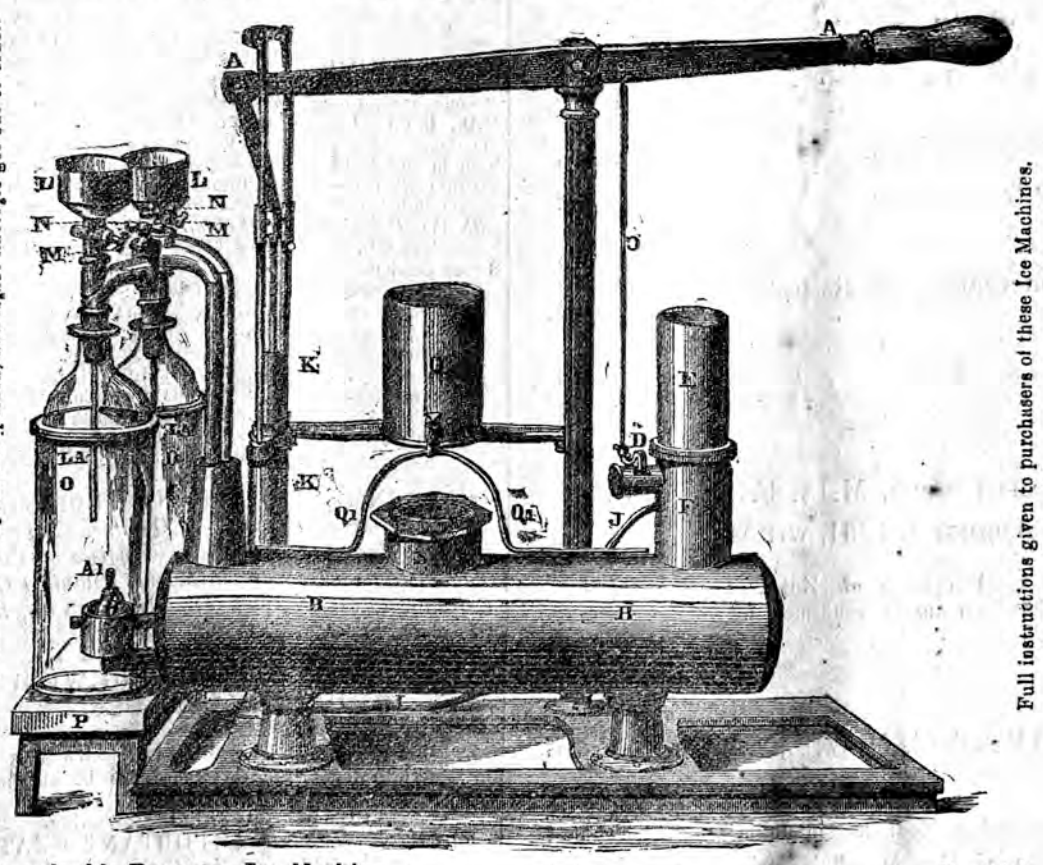

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